

Miss Flynn Wins Right For Philadelphia Trip

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UN Body Backs Soviet Bid On New Entries; Jolts State Dept.

British Slaughter 60 Egyptians With Bayonets, Tanks

CAIRO.—Sixty Egyptian police were killed and hundreds wounded by British troops in an attack on Egyptian police headquarters in the Suez Canal Zone city of Ismailia.

The battle, most fierce and costly since British troops seized the Suez Canal Zone, was fought in the heart of Ismailia. The city has been the center of repeated attacks by British troops against the Egyptians.

Fifteen hundred British paratroopers, and infantrymen, supported by huge 25-ton Centurion tanks and armored cars, attacked 800 Egyptian police who were surrounded inside police headquarters, auxiliary police barracks and the Governor's mansion.

The outnumbered Egyptians fought the British courageously from dawn until just after noon, when the last holdouts surrendered.

A British spokesman said about 400 of the policemen were arrested following the battle. Approximately 400 more were unaccounted for and were believed to have gone into hiding. Heavily armed British patrols searched through the surrounding mud houses.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was called in the Egyptian capital and there was angry talk in government circles of breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain and of ordering British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson out of the country.

In London, official sources said Prime Minister Winston Churchill's government is prepared to impose martial law throughout the Suez Canal Zone.

All British warships—excepting frigates—stationed at Malta were

ordered to put to sea and head for the Suez Canal Zone. Two British cruisers, three destroyers and two frigates already are in the trouble area.

British officials in London revealed that Churchill personally had approved orders to the British military commander in the Canal Zone to disarm forcibly Egypt's auxiliary police.

After reports of the Ismailia battle were received, British officials said it had been decided to

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PARIS.—The United Nations Political Committee Friday approved a Soviet proposal to reconsider the applications of 14 nations for membership in the UN, despite strenuous pressure by Washington's delegates. The vote was 21 to 12, with 25 nations abstaining.

Observers here considered the large majority for the Soviet proposal and the huge number of abstentions a vote not only on the proposal but a rebuke to Washington for its present warlike activities.

It was the first time in UN history that the Political Committee adopted a major Soviet resolution over American opposition. Soviet spokesmen made it clear in debate that they wanted all 14 applications approved.

U. S. delegate Ernest A. Gross claimed many of the delegates who voted for the measure didn't know what they were doing. He threatened that the resolution will fall short of a majority when it is voted on by the full assembly.

The Soviet proposal was the second voted on by the Political Committee today. Earlier, a Peruvian resolution proposing reexamination of all pending membership requests was approved 36 to 9, with 12 abstentions.

The Peruvian plan proposed the admission of any nation that can

fulfill the membership requirements listed by the UN charter—proof that it is peace-loving and willing to comply with the charter provisions.

The Soviet resolution proposed specifically that the UN Security Council reexamine the membership applications of Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Outer Mongolia, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Finland, Austria, Nepal, Ceylon and Libya.

Elsewhere in the United Nations today, the Soviet Union and Egypt demanded before a special political committee that western troops be withdrawn from newly formed Libya.

John S. Cooper of the United States explained that the troops were there solely to counter "the threatening policies of Soviet imperialism and its interference in the affairs of peaceful and democratic countries."

No vote was taken on the question today.

LIVING COST AT NEW PEAK

WASHINGTON.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index rose Dec. 15 to 0.3 percent over Nov. 15, and reached the highest point ever recorded by the BLS price index.

The index registered living costs at 89.1 percent above the level of 1935-39.

7,000 Dockers Locked Out

PHILADELPHIA.—The nation's No. 2 port, stretching 60 miles from Trenton, N. J., to Wilmington, Del., was closed for the second day Friday by a lockout of 7,000 longshoremen.

At least 20 ships were caught in the surprise tieup yesterday and tons of cargo began piling up along the usually bustling Delaware River waterfront. Only one ship was unloaded yesterday—at Chester, Pa.

The AFL Longshoremen's Union charged the dock workers were locked out by members of the Philadelphia Marine Trade Association.

Briggs Strike Spreads

DETROIT.—A rank-and-file strike at the Briggs Manufacturing Co. spread to six of the firm's nine plants today, while at the Ford Motor Co. of Canada plant across the river a Sunday strike deadline was lifted.

Officials of Local 200 of the CIO United Auto Workers Friday agreed to postpone their Ford of Canada strike until after union and employer negotiators confer with provincial officials.

Charles A. Daley, Ontario Minister of Labor, asked for the postponement and set the conference for Monday in Toronto. The strike deadline was the 9,000 member local's latest move in a seven-month wage dispute.

In Detroit, 14,000 Briggs employees ignored an order from JAW headquarters to return to work until a speedup dispute could be settled. An additional 5,500 workers were idle at the Chrysler corporation's plymouth plant, which uses Briggs bodies.

It was the fourth day of the Briggs strike.

Japan Treaty Increases War Danger, Senate Told

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The Japanese treaty signed at San Francisco should not be ratified by the Senate because it "does not eradicate the causes of war in the Far East but intensifies them," a representative of the American Peace Crusade told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Friday.

Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-director of APC, told the hearing that more than a billion people—the population of Japan's nearest neighbors, India, Burma, the USSR and China—were not represented among the signatories.

"Nor is the treaty acceptable to the Japanese people," he said. "Despite repression, over five million have signed a petition urging rejection."

Under the terms of the treaty, Rev. Uphaus stated, Japan is required to nullify that section of its own constitution which outlaws "land, sea and air forces."

The treaty would end Japan's trade with China, he said, which would have burdensome consequences for the American taxpayers.

Furthermore, Japan must agree to retention of U.S. troops and

bases.

"The American people," said Rev. Uphaus, "have demanded peace. In prayer meetings public opinion polls, letters to the press, ballots and every form they have their desire for an end to the war in Korea. A speedy conclusion is urgently needed to the armistice negotiations now taking place and

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Patterson Asks UN Aid on Travel WELCOME HOME RALLY SUNDAY FOR CRC LEADER

William L. Patterson Friday cabled UN General Assembly President Luis Padillo Nervo asking intercession by the UN to enable him to return to Paris and argue the petition: "We Charge Genocide!"

By JOHN JONES

William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress de-

clared at an interview with reporters of the major Negro newspapers Friday that "the fight of the Negro people to stop genocide will be taken back to Europe and to the UN." Patterson, who returned this week to the U. S. and had his passport revoked by the State Department for presenting the "We Charge Genocide" document to the UN in Paris, will be welcomed home this Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave.

Patterson revealed that at least two Near East governments are "seriously considering" the official presentation of this document to the UN. He declined to identify these governments but said they were actively engaged in the struggle against American and British imperialism.

The Negro CRC leader, denounced the new acts of genocide which culminated in the bombing-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Patterson gave autographed documents of the historical document to all members of the Negro press, and was informed by one prominent columnist, "People are writing to me and asking where they can get this book. Why aren't more of them on sale in Harlem."

Patterson demolished argument by people like Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing Tobias U. S. delegates to the UN, the

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New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 688 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganders have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

How They Won Fight Against Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policy. Davis led that fight both inside and outside

the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. It was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, Executive Secretary of the Harlem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Frazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 117 St. the family of Mrs. Alethea Murray live in a condemned house which was

Flash Strikes Hit Steel Mills as Owners Stall

FLASH STRIKES over grievances and other forms of restlessness were spreading in the steel mills as less than four weeks remained to the deadline for a nationwide strike with not a sign from the steel companies that they want to settle. The Wage Stabiliza-

tion Board's hearings on demands in steel were still in recess and will continue so until the first week in February as the steel companies are supposedly preparing their reply on the union's 22 demands.

Another sign of the spirit of the steel corporations, was the discovery in Gary, Ind., that the United States Corp. was shipping food into that city's huge mill. When asked about it, a company spokesman said:

"That is merely a routine procedure in case a strike is threatened."

THE STRIKE THREAT was, indeed, more definite in the Gary area. Orval Kincaid, subdistrict organizer of the United Steelworkers of America of the Gary area, said a conference with representatives of a half dozen locals dispatched a wire to Philip Murray and President Truman charging collusion between the WSB and the steel companies to stall negotiations.

Kincaid said that 35,000 steel workers at the area declared in

their wire to Murray, that they will definitely strike on Feb. 22, the end of the 45-day grace they granted for further negotiations, and that they are opposed to any further extension of the period of work without a contract.

There was no comment from Mr. Murray's office in Pittsburgh on this protest action. There was no doubt, however, that the growing discontent in the shops was building up towards a level that will hardly permit a cheap settlement.

The stoppages that have occurred indicate that the workers are making good the warnings that were heard on the floor of the recent special convention of the steel union.

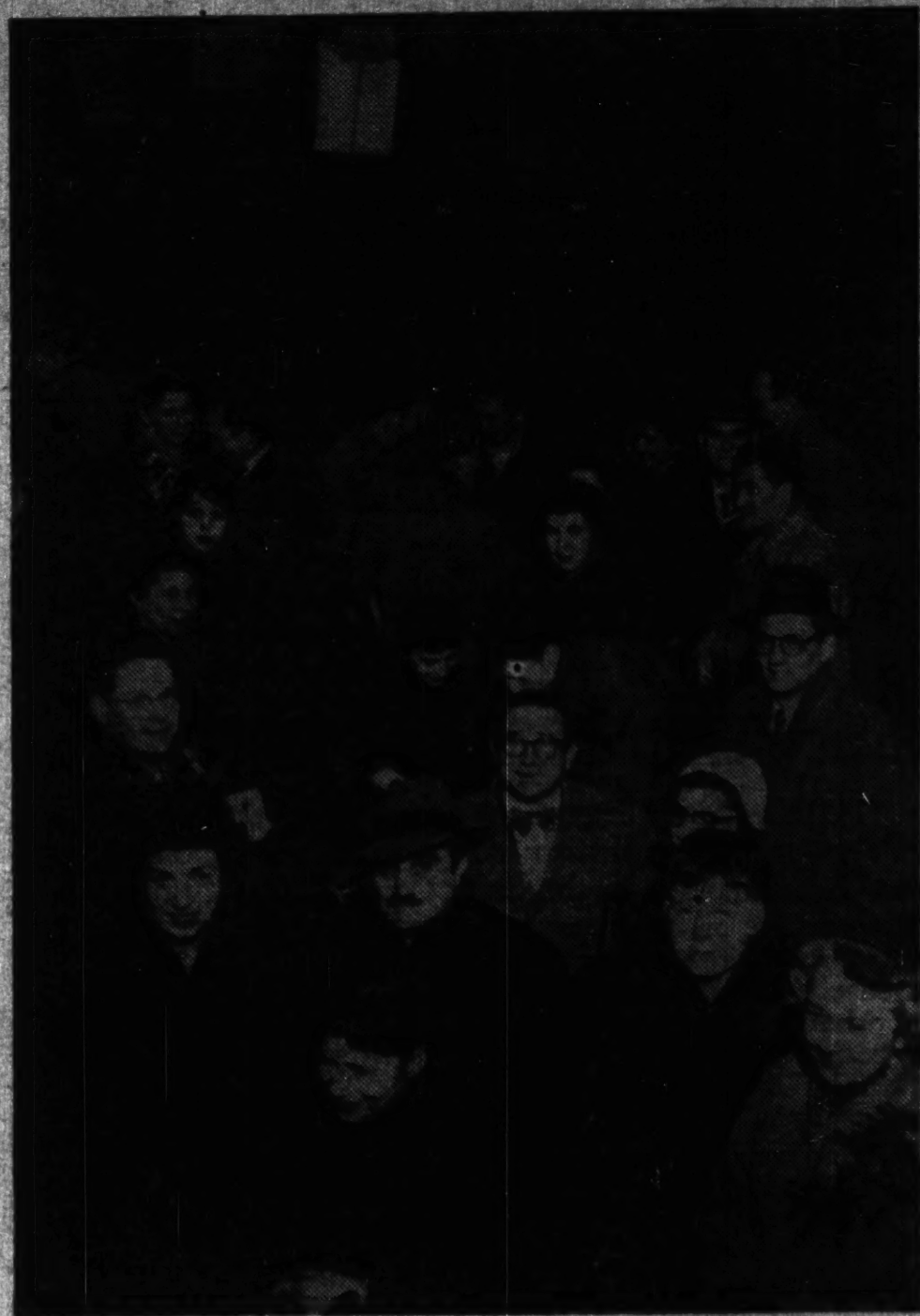
THE RESOLUTION passed by the union in Atlantic City said that any violation of the contract during the 45-day extension will be met by an immediate stoppage.

A dispute over incentive pay brought a shutdown of the giant Jones and Laughlin mill in Alliquippa, Pa., employing 13,000 workers. With incentive pay

ducement to develop higher productivity, workers refused to be speeded up in the seamless mill. The company shut the plant down because, as its spokesman said "the workers refused to state that they would work at the proper normal rate." The affected workers then set up picket lines at the main gate and the entire plant was down. They returned to work with the announcement that they will hold their efforts down to the "normal rate."

More than 2,000 workers were affected in the Republic Steel mill of Youngstown in a stoppage over another incentive pay dispute, that has been pending for 14 months. The workers returned giving the company seven days time to work out a satisfactory incentive plan.

Some 600 workers affected by a "wildcat" at the Sparrow Point Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in Baltimore over a backlog of grievances. Those grievances, too were pending for many months and the workers decided this was a good time to force the issue for



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

Dems at Brooklyn Rally Urge Federal Action on Florida Terror

Democratic Party leaders urged Federal action on the terror and bombings in Florida at a meeting Thursday night attended by 500 Brooklynites at Public School 167, Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.

Rep. William L. Dawson, Democratic Negro Congressman from Illinois, not only urged action to track down the murderers, but also called on the people to use their power for enactment of strong Federal laws against racist terrorists.

"You have the power to end the system of terror in the South," the Negro Congressman declared. "Elect representatives to Washington who will enact laws strong enough to punish such criminals, and who will make the Constitution work."

"I know through my own experience, as a child in Georgia, something of the background in which such incidents take place in the South. Strong public sentiment can change it."

Dawson struck a sour note with part of the audience when, despite the record, he sought to portray Truman as a defender of Negro rights. Overtones of Soviet-baiting marked speeches of others.

Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D-NY) asserted that the meeting had been called in response to pressure from all over the borough. She said she had been asked to make statements by so many people and groups that she felt the best way was to call this meeting.

The congresswoman said she had urged federal officials to go into Florida and take action. She read a telegram from Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla) in reply to one she had sent him in protest. Smathers, who was elected on a white supremacy platform, reiterated the old dodge that the terror and bombings were due to influence outside his state.

Mrs. Kelly drew strong applause when she declared that if the state officials don't act the President should. She announced she had introduced a resolution to that effect.

Sen. Herbert Lehman, in a message to the meeting, declared:

"If this kind of terror can go unchecked and unpunished in

Florida, it can happen in N. Y.—it can happen anywhere."

The impact of Florida terror on people outside the U.S. was stressed by Rabbi Max Shank, of the Congregation Shaari Zadek.

Irwin Steingut, State Assembly minority leader, still showing the remnants of a sun tan from his recent Florida vacation, referred to the action of Democratic leaders in introducing resolutions in the New York City Council, in Albany, and in Washington, calling for Federal action on the Florida bombings.

Special Sessions Judge Myles Paige told the meeting:

"This isn't the first time a Negro man or woman has been murdered in Florida. But it is the first time such a meeting as this has taken place here." Speaking to the white people in the audience the Negro jurist said, "The terror is coming closer to your own door," and he called for acceptance of an obligation to carry the message of the meeting further into the community.

The meeting was chaired by former Water Commissioner Stephen J. Carney.

Other speakers were: Benjamin C. Browdy, president, Zionist Organization of America; Dennis Hurley, City corporation counsel; Dr. Arthur J. Rosenbaum, executive director Brooklyn Jewish Community Council; Very Rev. Msgr. Raymond Campion, St. Peter Claver R.C. Church; Rev. Dr. Paul E. Arnold, Epiphany Lutheran Church; William S. Webb, deputy commissioner motor vehicles; State Sen. Fred C. Moritt; Rev. John M. Coleman, Negro member of the Board of Education, and Assemblyman Bertram Baker.

A message was read from Rabbi Herbert I. Lowenthal, Brooklyn Jewish Center.

The meeting took no action other than the voicing of oral protests. No speaker urged a boycott of Florida vacation resorts, and the only mention of that demand was in the form of leaflets distributed by the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party.

A canvasser with National Negro Labor Council petitions for a national FEPC obtained scores of signatures from the audience as they left the meeting.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Wins Right to Travel

Miss Flynn Hails 'Worker' in Philadelphia Talk

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the 16 New York Smith Act defendants, appeared as her own attorney in federal court Friday, argued and won a motion for permission to travel to Philadelphia to address a meeting. New York federal judges heretofore stubbornly refused any person accused under the Smith Act to travel outside jurisdiction of the court.

Miss Flynn, free on \$10,000 bail, left for Philadelphia where she addressed a meeting of the Freedom of Press Association.

Miss Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, presented her motion in the form of a hand-written letter to the court. Judge Vincent L. Leibell read the letter and an affidavit of special assistant prosecutor David L. Marks opposing the motion.

"The district attorney reminds me that on Oct. 25 I denied a similar application to travel by the co-defendant Louis Weinstock," the judge remarked.

Marks further argued in his affidavit that Miss Flynn should be barred from traveling to Philadelphia because she is charged together with other defendants of conspiracy to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing the government of the United States by force and violence. The prosecutor added that "four co-defendants have never been apprehended and are fugitives from justice."

Miss Flynn told the court she had been invited by Miss Anna Pennypacker, daughter of the late Pennsylvania Gov. Pennypacker to address the Philadelphia meeting.

"My purpose in appearing at the meeting is to raise funds for legal defense," she said. "I also want to consult with friends on the matter of witnesses and other problems of the case. It seems to me that some of the matter in the statement by Mr. Marks is not germane."

"Can't your party supply funds



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

needed for defense?" Judge Leibell asked.

"The Communist Party had no reserve funds or endowments," Miss Flynn replied. "The first Smith Act case involving the 11 Communist Party leaders cost a quarter of a million dollars. There are tremendous expenses involved for securing the trial record and other legal matters. And my personal funds are very meager. All I have is my small salary."

She pointed out that during the trial of the 11 party leaders she had to tour the country from end to end to raise adequate defense funds.

"I am asking to travel to Philadelphia this evening," Miss Flynn said. (Continued on Page 7)

US Aide Admits Not Giving POW Info

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's truce negotiators admitted yesterday that they had not yet given the Korean and Chinese representatives information about the list of 132,000 prisoners of war, despite the fact that it is long overdue. The Korean-Chinese negotiators had given complete information on the prisoners they hold long ago.

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby, Ridgway representative in the war prisoner subcommittee, said also that "we caught hell for not giving them the data they asked for about prisoners. We still owe them clarification on the original list of 132,000 we gave them, such as unit designation and rank where available and some other information."

NELSON TO MAKE FINAL SPEECH MONDAY AT TRIAL

PITTSBURGH.—Steve Nelson will make his final speech to the jury Monday in the frame-up "sedition" trial that began Dec. 17. The case is expected to go to the jury Tuesday or Wednesday after the jury has been charged by Judge Montgomery, who is a leader of the Americans Battling Communism group that sponsored the prosecution.

Nelson and five other Smith Act defendants will be arraigned in Federal Court here Feb. 4 under a new indictment. The new Smith Act indictment supersedes the original indictment of last August. It contains a new frame-up clause charging the defendants "with the intent of causing the... overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States as speedily as circumstances permit."

PHILADELPHIA.—In the vital fight for repeal of the Smith Act and the acquittal of its 51 victims soon to face trial, the importance of the Daily Worker and The Worker cannot be exaggerated, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, herself a victim of the Smith Act and a veteran of 45 years in the American labor movement said in a speech prepared for delivery Friday night before the Freedom of the Press Association of Philadelphia. Miss Flynn, a member of the national committee of the Communist Party will act as her own attorney in the thought-control trial of the 16 working-class leaders arrested in New York on June 30, which is scheduled to begin at New York's Foley Square on March 3.

"With a few honorable exceptions," Miss Flynn said, "the Daily Worker and The Worker are almost the only papers in America which wage a consistent day-in, day-out struggle against a law which assassinates the Bill of Rights and is a part of the drive towards war and fascism. This fact, combined with the Daily's fight for peace, can be the foundation of a greatly increased circulation. For the American people need the Daily Worker as they need peace and as they need democracy in fact and not in name only. I believe, I know that the great majority of the American people are against the Smith Act, are for peace, are thirsting for news of the struggle, daily growing in power, against this thought-control law and against war, are hungry for news that only the Daily Worker can give them."

"The Daily Worker needs the American people but the American people need the Daily Worker even more. Because the need is great, because it is becoming increasingly recognized, all that we need to build circulation for the Daily and strength for peace and repeal of the Smith Act, is boldness in approaching everyone and anyone."

Declaring that the first thought control-trial at Foley Square cost \$225,000, Miss Flynn said that Americans against the Smith Act would have to give much more than they have thus far given if an adequate defense against Smith charges was to be presented at Foley Square and in the trials at Baltimore, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and Honolulu. Merely the stenographic record for a single trial costs thousands of dollars alone, she said, declaring that opponents of the thought-control act were going to have to hit a new high and a new intensity if adequate funds were to be raised to defend the 51 working-class leaders charged with violation of the thought-control law.

500 AT BANQUET PAY TRIBUTE TO COURAGEOUS CRC BAIL FUND TRUSTEES

Five hundred persons filled the banquet hall of the Hotel Brevoort Thursday night to greet Dahiell Hammett, mystery writer, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, educator and authority on African history, and Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

The reception, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, paid tribute to the three men, trustees of the CRC Bail Fund, who were released from federal prison Dec. 24 after serving six months. They were jailed last July for "contempt" for refusing to reveal names of thousands of contributors to the fund. Former Federal Prosecutor Irving Saypol had demanded the names as a basis for wholesale persecution of contributors.

Mrs. Angie Dickerson, CRC assistant secretary, introduced the bail fund trustees and other speakers who greeted them. They paid special tribute to Frederick V. Field, Bail Fund secretary, who received a three-month additional sentence for his fight for the right of bail for persons accused of political heresy.

"These men were not summer soldiers, or sunshine patriots," said

Mrs. Dickerson. "But on the month of our Declaration of Independence, Hammett, Hunton, Green and Field—these great Americans—stood firm, knowing the grey walls of prison faced them."

The former prisoners were greeted by a standing ovation. Another long ovation greeted William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, just returned from Europe where he presented the genocide petition to the United Nations.

"They send you to prison to change your mind," said Hammett. "But going to prison doesn't change anybody's mind about anything."

Green told why he went to jail.

"There was no choice," he said. "You couldn't be a stoolpigeon and still be a human being."

"We are in this fight to defend the right of Americans to have bail, reasonable bail," said Dr. Hunton, "for the right to have legal counsel without having them persecuted and sent to jail for fighting for the rights of their clients."

Patterson said people all over Europe showed deep concern over the jailing of the bail fund officers.

Nat Ross, local CRC leader, introduced a number of distinguished guests.

Novelist Howard Fast paid tribute to the bail fight victims.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of Carol King, civil rights attorney, who died last week.

The reception was concluded with a cultural program, which included a reading by Beulah Richardson, Negro poet and actress, music of Bach and Chopin by Lucy Brown, and a group of songs by Al Moss.

VA Tries to Stop Protests on Florida

A white employee in the N. Y. regional office of the Veterans Administration has been threatened with disciplinary action for encouraging his co-workers to join in a protest telegram to President Truman about the Florida murders. It was known by the United Public Workers.

Local 20, UPW, urges letters to manager Charles J. Reichart, N.Y. Regional Office, Veterans Administration, 252 Seventh Ave., New York, asking that he stop intimidating those who join in such protests.

The UPW has joined other organizations in protesting the murder of Mrs. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

In the Daily Worker feature section tom'w
A Dramatic Poem by Howard Fast
Dedicated to Steve Nelson



Defy Terror To Honor Florida Negro Martyrs

The Miami branch of the National Association for Colored People led the entire Florida community to honor the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore who were slain by a terrorist bombing of their home. Mr. Moore, a fearless leader of the NAACP, was a leader in the fight against the terror which took his own life. Despite threats, 1,000 Negro and white people met under the auspices of the NAACP in a stirring inter-racial memorial meeting at the Friendship Baptist Church. The meeting was preceded by a procession of 250 Negro and white persons (photos, above and at right). The Rev. Mickens presided at the meeting and the eulogy was delivered by The Rev. Edward T. Graham.



2,500 in B'klyn Rally Endorse Florida Boycott

A total of 2,500 Brooklynites, meeting at the Concord Baptist Church, Marcy and Putnam Aves., on Sunday afternoon, protested the bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla. Speakers and audience represented a diversity of views and interests.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, in the main speech, urged Federal pressure on Florida, such as removing federal subsidies and canceling postal service to that state. Judge Delany called for an end to Florida vacations and a boycott of Florida products.

He assailed the McCarran and Smith Acts as vicious laws. "If a Democrat visits my home, I'm still considered a Republican," the judge declared. "But if Paul Robeson visits me..." And then he added: "What do you mean if—Paul Robeson HAS been to my home."

FOE OF NEGRO PEOPLE

Judge Delany told the primarily Negro audience that the Florida terror is tied to the Smith and McCarran Acts' efforts to suppress the "right of protest" of all minorities. He returned repeatedly in his speech to his view of the Smith Act as an enemy of the Negro liberation struggle. The audience applauded as the Negro jurist declared:

"If I say I'm opposed to the Smith Act, as I am; if I say that outlawing the right of advocacy and to teach and to speak is unconstitutional, people will say 'He's subversive.' But if they call me subversive, they must also call Justice Douglas and Justice Black subversive, because they say the Smith Act is unconstitutional also."

"If we don't stop this foolish

red-baiting," he warned, "our enemies are going to call the NAACP and all the rest of us 'Communists.' Don't let them do that!"

There was defiance and fighting determination in every speech. The audience cheered when Rev. Gardner Taylor declared: "The time to fight is now. They'll have to kill us all to lick us."

Attorney Thomas Jones reported on the delegation which attended the funeral in Mims. Rev. Sandy Ray collected \$2,000, including contributions from the American Labor Party, Republican Party, Civil Rights Congress chapters, American Jewish Congress and many other groups.

The Rev. Taylor, pastor of the church where the meeting was held, delivered the memorial tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Moore. "America's hands are dripping red with the blood of her own citizens," he declared. "Our nation stands embarrassed before the civilized world and indicted before the bar of history." He said that the Moores had fallen "in the front trenches of the freedom struggle."

Resolutions urged President Truman to appoint a special prosecutor and special federal grand jury to probe the Moore murders and to the mayor and city council urging that they declare a "Harry T. Moore Day" in New York City, with appropriate ceremonies. Another resolution endorsed a boycott of Florida citrus fruits and vacation resorts.

FBI AGENTS HOUND NEGRO COMMUNITIES, DOG FOOTSTEPS OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS

By ABNER W. BERRY

J. EDGAR HOOVER'S G-men, unlike Grand Dragon Thomas Hamilton's KKK-men, wear no hoods, but the growing G-man menace to Negroes is revealed as Smith Act terror spreads throughout Negro communities—North and South.

Thousands of Negroes, it is learned from relatives of those indicted under the Smith Act, have been hounded by the nation's political police under the guise of seeking the whereabouts of missing Negro victims.

In Harlem, the apartment house in which a leading West Indian-American citizen resides was haunted by Hoover's cops who questioned residents and visitors on whether they knew, or had seen, Henry Winston, a missing Smith Act victim. FBI agents sought to force their way into the West Indian leader's apartment "to look for Winston," but were rebuffed and thwarted.

ON A RECENT VISIT to Richmond, Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson, wife of James E. Jackson, another Negro indicted under the Smith Act, was followed by Federal agents. She and her two daughters, Harriet, 8, and Katherine, 4, were met at the railroad station by a team of Hoover-men who "guarded" them night and day during their entire holiday visit.

Mrs. Jackson found that her husband's family had been constantly under FBI harassment. House guests had been followed home as far as Massachusetts and Iowa. One relative had lost a teacher's contract in a college after visits by the FBI. Another had been followed while on duty as an education department official, and those with whom he talked were questioned afterward.

Young Jackson's father, a drug-

gist, had been requested, along with all U.S. druggists, to post a "wanted" letter with a picture of his son and the fact that he suffered a kidney ailment and malaria, the latter contracted while in the armed services. Many persons having prescriptions filled for these types of ailments in Richmond drug-store have been questioned by the FBI.

COUNTING family, friends, teachers, classmates and acquaintances of Jackson and his family, thousands of Negroes have been put through a questioning period by the national gestapo controlled by Attorney General McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover.

At the Ford River Rouge plant, 100 workers are known to have been questioned. In almost every case the FBI agents are reported to have attempted to recruit those questioned as stoolpigeons with the invitation "to get on the side of the government."

Mrs. Jackson's mother, Mrs. Esther Cooper, who retired this year as president of the Arlington NAACP, had to tell the federal dicks off by demanding angrily, "Where in the name of God were you when they killed those seven men from Martinsville?"

A NEGRO MOTHER in New York City, whose family had to leave Georgia because of lynch terror, has had to move because McGrath's storm troopers gave her no rest. She and her two children, one a three-year-old, constantly have had to fend off attempts of Hoover's agents to break into their apartment.

Most of this activity against Negro citizens has gone on since the bombings in Florida and the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

McGRATH promised that "the full resources" of the FBI were to be put on the job to track down the white supremacy killers. No more than two or three G-men have been reported on the scene of the murder of Moore and his wife. But in Baltimore 51 G-men are watching six Smith Act victims. A similar number—or greater—have been assigned to the 15 Smith Act victims in New York City. Hundreds more are being used throughout the country to terrorize Negroes who are relatives of an indicted person, friends, chance acquaintances, or who may just have the same type of physical ailment.

It seems that McGrath was not telling the truth when he made his promise. Even worse—his police have begun to do under cover of law with psychological terror and unconstitutional harassment the job which the Klan could not do with bombs. So far the net of terror has not intimidated the Negro communities. One relative of Jackson gave an answer with which there is general agreement:

"This is a police state. Now I know for the first time what James was fighting for."

SOCIALISM CAN SOLVE THIS ONE

UTRECHT (ALN). — Speaking on the increasingly serious problem of unemployment in Holland, Minister of Production Stimulation Albrigts said an increase in productivity through improvement of machinery may very likely result in still more unemployment. But, he said, the Netherlands will have to make this sacrifice. If she does not do this, he explained, then there will be a decline in the sale of her products on foreign markets. His statement drew immediate protests from working people.

Ask 300,000 Here to Sign 'No-War Pact' Petitions

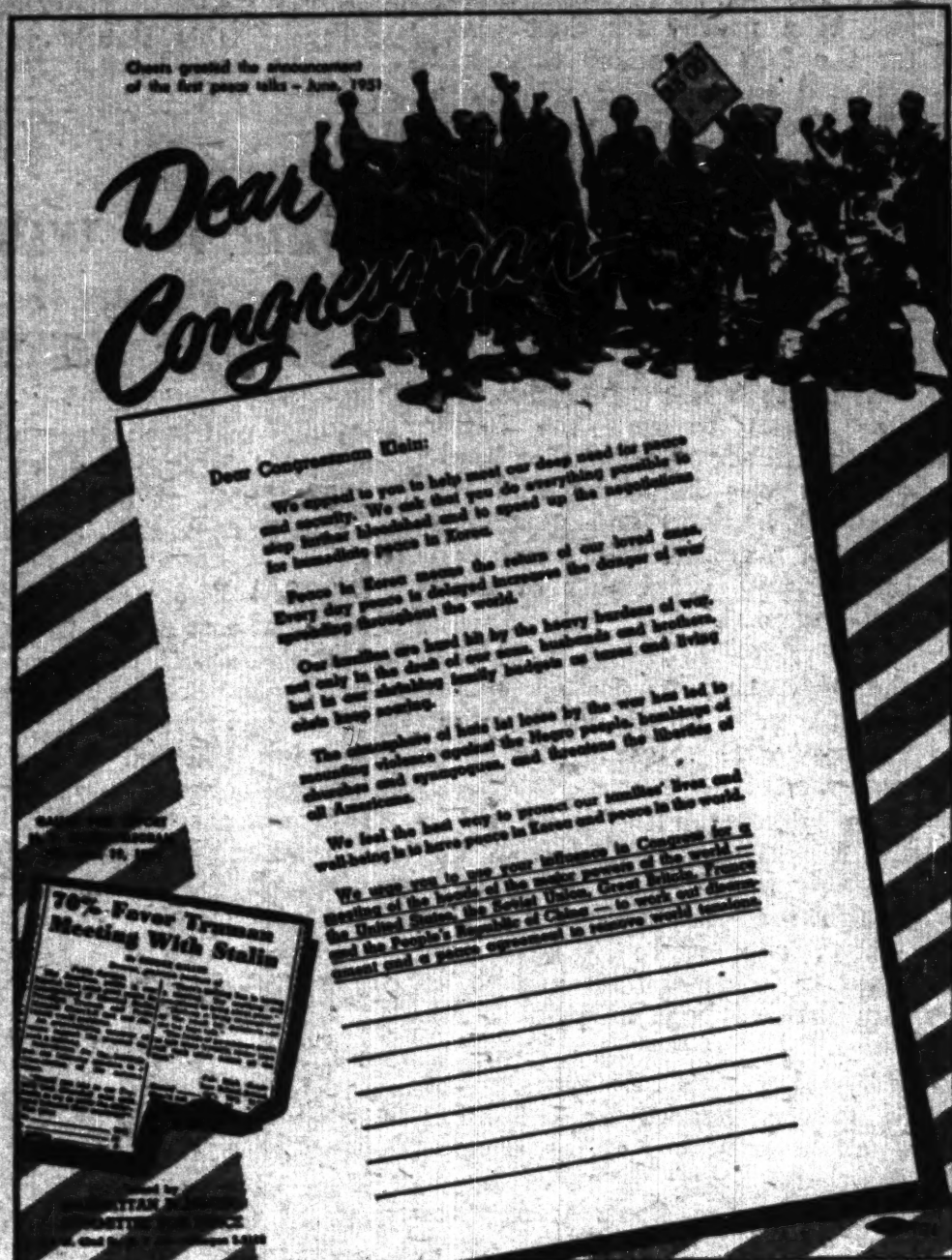
THE SWELLING tide for a peace pact between the five countries which could actually make and keep the peace together—the U.S., USSR, Britain, France and China—advanced on many fronts last week.

In New York, where nearly a quarter of a million people tired of the Korean war, high taxes and high prices had signed Christmas peace cards to President Truman (the AP reported the White House had received more Christmas cards than ever before) a campaign for another 300,000 signatures addressed specifically to election year conscious Congressmen got under way with a city-wide conference.

At this meeting, the Rev. Reginald Bass of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn told delegates from the big town's borough and neighborhood peace groups to pay no attention to those who dare call peace "subversive." "What you are doing," he said, "is the finest thing any American can do. As the prophet Isaiah said, 'Woe unto those who call good evil and evil good.'"

Someone whom President Truman won't dare challenge once said "Blessed are the Peacemakers." Calling the Korean war "the last of the colonial wars," Rev. Bass said he has found that the people "are just absolutely sick of it. They can't be panicked into seeing red any longer. The whole structure of war is falling to pieces here as well as in Europe."

Lending emphasis to these words were developments at the UN's General Assembly in Paris showing the rising sentiment for big power negotiations. A great moral victory was won for the Soviet Union's simple and powerful appeal for a Big Five pact to end world differences. Instead of the usual Wall Street satellite totals of 53-5 and such figures, the vote fell to 35 against, and 11 for, with 13 significant abstentions marking a crack in the usual automatic totals on this powerful issue. Joining in the affirmative vote were Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Desert-



PEACE PETITION now being circulated in New York is reproduced above (reduced in size). It calls for an immediate peace in Korea and a meeting of the major world powers to effect a lasting peace.

ing the Will Street position were four of the Latin-American countries usually regarded as automatic satellites of the U.S. This development adds importance to the forthcoming Western Hemisphere Peace Conference in Brazil.

From widely separated parts of the U.S. important developments were reported in the peace crusade for a peace pact. In Montana ranching and farming country, the Middle Forks Farmers Union Local 123 unanimously endorsed and signed the American Peace Crusade petitions and sent them to President Truman, Senator Murray, Rep. Mansfield and

National Farmers Union president James Patton.

New Jersey got into the swing with a lively conference opening a drive for 50,000 petition signatures. The crushing new taxes proposed in the military budget were seen as adding many more Americans to the 70 percent found by the Gallup Poll in favor of big power meetings to iron things out.

Six hundred million people in the world had already signed up for a Big Five meeting, and the people of our country were moving into the campaign with both feet.

1,000 to Lobby in Albany Tues. on Unemployed Aid

By MICHAEL SINGER

MONOPOLISTS who wrote the Hughes-Brees Law and their stooge legislators who sponsored and steamrollered it through the Legislature last year are showing definite signs of disquiet on the eve of the 1,000-man labor lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 29. What had been a contemptuous disregard for labor's demand to repeal this vicious statute is now changed to plaudits and alibis for passing it; frantic distortions to prove its "workability," and even strong hints that some of the more onerous provisions may be amended.

Gov. Dewey has been forced to propose legislative improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act which he hopes to use as a diversion from the Hughes-Brees Law and Sen. John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican, author of the law, is reportedly incensed at Unemployment Insurance Director Milton O. Loysen for "undermining" the law by citing mounting unemployment in the state.

THE HUGHES-BREES atmosphere in the State Legislature is quite different from that of 1951. Last year the CIO, AFL and In-

dependent labor organizations, while opposed to the measure, were submerged in a feeling of pessimism and helplessness. Reactionary tides appeared too strong to overcome and it was left to the United Labor Action Committee to carry the fight against the GOP steamroller and the sham opposition of the Democrats.

Aside from the political expediencies of an election year, legislators are feeling the effects in the current session of the mounting labor unity behind Sen. Bianchi's bill to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law. The East Harlem Re-

publican-Laborite is giving Republican wheels a real case of jitters and top officials of CIO and AFL have conferred with him lengthily on his measure.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE convened on Jan. 9 Harold Garno, state CIO secretary-treasurer, voiced his opinion that "the best we can hope for were some amendments to the Hughes-Brees Act. Harold Hanover, AFL legislative representative, also was reported as doubtful whether the law could be outrightly eliminated. Then something happened—Sen. Bianchi called a conference in New York City on Jan. 19 to which more than 100 unionists came, including leading officials of AFL building trades locals. They unanimously endorsed a program of action to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law.

The labor lobby will entrain for Albany at 7:30 a.m. from Grand Central Station. Round trip tickets for \$8 can be obtained at the United Labor Action Committee office, 210 W. 50 St. Telephone number there is JUDSON 6-4922.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 100 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALBANY 4-7024. Cable Address: "Dewey," New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

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'TO-HELL-WITH-PEACE' BUDGET

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S \$85 billion budget is a "to-hell-with-peace" budget.

Three quarters of this huge sum is for guns.

Truman tries to tell us Americans that we have to turn over 75 cents out of every tax dollar—more than 70 billions for guns and the rest for normal government needs—because it is "necessary." He tells us we have to slash our schools, roads, hospitals, flood control because we have to meet some kind of "peril."

But this "peril" is a hoax. According to Truman and his banker-generals, our nation is in "peril" when the Chinese people don't want Chiang Kai-shek, when the Korean people refuse to vote for Syngman Rhee, when Egypt and Iran want to control their own natural resources, etc. Truman is rushing American wealth, taken out of our pockets, to help crush the freedom-seeking peoples of Indo-China, Burma and fascist Spain.

Truman solemnly asks American labor to rob itself of billions of dollars in wages so that he can roam over the earth to crush what he dares to call "internal aggression." This is nothing but the desire of the peoples of Western Europe to stay at peace and to advance socially through their unions and their parties. It is the desire of Asian nations to govern themselves, without British, French, or Wall Street outsiders telling them how to live, while robbing them of their native wealth.

And to pay for this impossible, criminal crusade of force and violence against the majority of the human race, Truman wants us to eat less meat, give less milk to our children, surrender our savings, and accept brutal cuts in real wages.

URGE CONGRESS SAY 'NO!'

THERE IS NOT one iota of necessity in Truman's budget which is a "fantastic weapon" for making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

There is no necessity for squandering America's wealth on mountains of guns, bombs and planes.

On the contrary, we have been offered again and again a reasonable, workable plan for disarmament by the Soviet Union. We could save from 40-50 billion dollars immediately by accepting this disarmament plan to be carried out by the UN.

There is no necessity for squandering billions on atomic murder weapons for wiping out millions of men, women and children.

On the contrary, we could end this suicidal and financially bankrupt A-bomb race by accepting the Soviet Union's plan for outlawing all atomic weapons under a system of firm UN inspection.

There is no necessity for squandering billions in "aid" to busted-down, rotten, corrupt regimes from Madrid and Seoul.

We could, instead, provide an enormous market for our goods and trade through ending the cold war, through a halt in the Korean massacre, and through vast East-West trade with the 800,000,000 people of the Socialist states and peoples democracies.

Truman's looting of the national wealth for the Merchants of Death is inexorably speeding an economic crisis of appalling proportions.

On every side, we hear the frightened men in Washington cry their fear that peace will bring us ruin and economic disaster! They lie. Peace is not the enemy of America. It is the crazy war economics which is spreading unemployment as it speeds the impoverishment of the people while unsold goods pile up in the warehouses.

This suicidal war budget must be fought and routed in the elections. It must be fought and routed in the Congress now where every Congressman and Senator should be urged to say "No" to the wild squandering of these billions. The whole edifice of the armaments spending craze should be rejected. America needs no swollen arms budget. The budget is enormously swollen and should be slashed down to peacetime levels by ditching the whole conception of "inevitable war" and replacing it with East-West negotiations, trade and a Big Five no-war pact.

This is a prime election issue. The people should begin to meet now in united front conferences on a local level to choose candidates who will oppose the reckless policies. They should also work for candidates who will be on the people's side on such issues as arms spending, for a peace budget, for no UMT, for East-West trade, for Negro rights, and for a halt to the vicious armaments taxation. Let us stop looting the American home for the sake of the fascists abroad and the armaments kings at home. Let us produce for peace. Truman's "to-hell-with-peace" budget is betraying America.

III, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cush, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto-accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

PITTSBURGH.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of the Matt Cvetics and Paul Crouch has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoop pigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are children, fools and puppets, who can be "used."

Puerto Ricans and others can study Marxism in the Spanish language at Jefferson School. Enroll today.

Egypt

(Continued From Page 1)

"go all out" against the Egyptians. The Ismailia battle exploded unexpectedly shortly before dawn when British troops moved up to the Ismailia police headquarters and demanded that auxiliary police surrender their arms.

The British had prepared breakfast in a nearby transient camp for the 800 Egyptians they had expected to surrender without a fight. Truck convoys were standing by to ship the auxiliary police out.

Instead of surrender, the British ultimatum was met with an announcement that the Egyptians would fight it out, despite numerical odds.

When their last appreciable unit was forced to quit the battle shortly after noon, the police headquarters was in flames and the auxiliary barracks and governor's mansion were shellshattered and littered with the bodies of dead and wounded.

The three buildings in which the Egyptians barricaded themselves were within a few hundred yards of each other, in the city's center.

In taking the building, which the Egyptians defended from the rooftops and every window, the British used bayonet-wielding infantry, supported by Centurion tanks which fired 28-pound shells into the buildings at point blank range.

The last resistance was broken in savage, hand-to-hand fighting through the rooms of the governor's mansion and the police headquarters. The floors were slippery with blood.

When the auxiliaries finally surrendered, walking out with their hands above their heads, they remained defiant. Many refused the offer of British ambulances.

The British had arrived in the area with a strong force of tanks, armored cars and Bren gun carriers. Paratroopers and infantrymen cordoned off the area around the police building and military police loudspeaker trucks awakened the barracks with demands for the auxiliaries to surrender.

The Egyptians refused three ultimatums.

Bodies toppled from the rooftops. Sandbags were blown high in the air. Jagged, open holes were torn in the cream-colored four-story barracks building.

But despite pleas of their officers to call off the battle, the Egyptians insisted on fighting.

Steel-helmeted British soldiers finally took the building at bayonet point in bloody room-to-room combat more savage than anything the strife-torn canal zone ever had seen.

One Briton who took part in the final charge said:

"The sight that met us was sickening. The floor was slippery with blood. There were bodies all over it."

When the battle began, a Royal Lincolnshire regiment trained its guns on a nearby Egyptian army camp which was taken completely by surprise. The Egyptian troops offered no resistance and remained inside their camp throughout the battle.

Sen. Bianchi Seeks Feinberg Repeal

ALBANY.—State Sen. William J. Bianchi (R-ALP) has introduced a bill to repeal the Feinberg Law which allows the Board of Regents to disqualify and remove superintendents of schools, teachers or employees in the public schools pursuant to procedure set up in the statute. The constitutionality of this statute is now awaiting decision by the U. S. Supreme Court following arguments which were heard by the court earlier this month.

'Medal for Willie' To Be Played At Bronx YMHA

The stirring anti-war play "Medal for Willie" will have a special performance this Saturday evening, Jan. 26, 1952, at 8 p.m. at the Bronx YMHA, 171 St. and Fulton Ave.

This first Bronx showing, with the original cast of the Committee for the Negro in Arts, has been arranged by the Bronx Drama Workshop, a non-profit organization which has planned a series of Bronx productions.

The one-act play Chekhov's "Swan Song," with Bill Robinson starring, will be the curtain raiser of the evening.

Chicago Meeting Set for Feb. 6 on Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—William A. Reuben, correspondent for the "National Guardian," will address a meeting at Temple Judea, 1227 S. Independence, on Feb. 6 at 8 p.m. on the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the young New York Jewish couple who have been sentenced to death for the alleged crime of "treason."

Parley on Negro In Arts to Be Held Here

The First Constitutional Convention of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts will be held at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 26-27, it was announced by Miss Ruth Jett, executive secretary of the committee.

All artists, and all citizens interested in the arts, are invited to participate in the two-day conference which will be climaxed on Sunday evening by a special cultural program in which all chapter activities will be represented.

"The convention," said Miss Jett, "will initiate an organized program of activities to win jobs for Negro artists in all media and to eliminate stereotypes of Negroes and Negro life in cultural channels."

Saturday's session will include two panels, one on Employment of Negroes in the Arts, and the other on Community Activities. The Sunday session will be concerned with the formal adoption of a constitution and the election of CNA officers for 1952.

Among the highlights of the cultural program Sunday evening will be a film, "John Henry," made by the CNA Film Chapter; excerpts from Donald McKayle's new ballet, "Her Name Was Harriet"; David Johnson, violinist and member of the American String Quartet; Harry Belafonte, noted folk-singer; Sidney Poitier, Paul Robeson, Clavice Taylor, Kenneth Manigault, Bill Robinson, Bill Marshall and Joe McFadden.

CRC presents "PARTY TIME" on the East Side meet Elizabeth Gurley Flynn dancing, entertainment Alan Moss and Others GREAT CENTRAL PALACE 90 Clinton St. (Near Delancey) Sat., Jan. 26th Don. 75c.

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what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

SAT. NITE FILM CLUB presents Sidney Meyer's magnificent documentary "The Quiet One" filmed in Harlem and at the Whitwick School. Four showings starting at 8:30 p.m. Social all evening. Jan. 26 at 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members only \$1. Film Division ASF.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY invited to attend a Party for Peace, Sat. Jan. 26 at 8:30 p.m. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Room 11 B, N.Y.C. featuring Heath Bernhardt... Comedian and Elizabeth Knight... folk singer—Dancing: Sponsored by: Headwear Peace Comm. Donation \$1.

LABOR ART EXHIBIT of paintings by Ralph Passanella at the Teachers Center, 206 W. 15th St. Sat., Jan. 26, 1-5 p.m. Admission free.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL FILM CLUB presents "China Express" dramatic Soviet film, on Sat., Jan. 26. Two showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and Dancing in the Lounge. Admission \$1 at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

VILLAGE LA GUARDIA Club invites you to greet Norman and Molly Tallentire on his 68th Birthday. Saturday, Jan. 19 at the Uptown Studio, 647 Broadway (Just above Bleeker St.) Hon. Vito Marcantonio and Rockwell Kent, speakers. Entertainment, refreshments. Contribution \$1.

Bronx

BRONX HOOT with Irvin Silver, Square, Round and Social Dancing, singing and cultural presentation, Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. 124 Gerard Ave. (187th St. and 6th Ave. Sub. to 161st St.) Wear Jeans. Contr. 75c. Tom Faine TPA.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY FORUM presents the Soviet Magazine reply to Collier's War Issue: "The World in 1956." Speakers: Rev. Richard Morford and Rosalie Berry. Sunday, Jan. 27 at 8 p.m. Contr. \$1 (50 cents for students); refreshments at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

LEO HURWITZ, film director and critic speaks on "Movies and Their Makers." Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p.m. ALP, 220 West 80th St. (B'way). Sub. 75c.

YIDDISH THEATRE ENSEMBLE presents "At the Well" (L. L. Peres Reuven) direction: Benjamin Zemach-Peter Frye. Matinee 2:30 p.m. Barbizon Plaza Theatre, 110 West 59th St. near 6th Ave. Tickets at box office.

MUSIC AT EIGHT, at the Metropolitan Music School. Ann Bennett, guitarist and Boyd Bennett, cellist in guitar and cello duets. Marguerite Mail, soprano, winner of Will Marion Cook Scholarship in Negro and Jewish Folk Songs and Lieder by Schumann and Arise from Faust by Gounod. Beatrice Rainer, accompanist. John Richardson, tenor-guitarist will lead group singing. Dancing follows. Donation to Scholarship Fund \$1 at 15 West 74th St. NY 23 NY.

HELEN MAUD RUSSELL, long-time resident in China, gives present-day changes in China at 4th North ALP Club, 52 Second Avenue, 3:30 p.m. Sub. 50c.

Coming

SOVIET LITERATURE since the Revolution to the Present. Lecture by Dr. Joshua Kunitz at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. next Monday evening, Jan. 28 at 8 o'clock. Admission 75c. Ausp.: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St., New York 16, N.Y. MU 3-2080.

RALLY AGAINST anti-Semitism and Racism. Howard Fast, noted author and fighter for civil rights. 7:30 Goodwin and other noted speakers. Sunday evening, Feb. 3 at 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave. Ausp.: Community Organizations.

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Rally for Peace
Between Nations
at
Yugoslav-American Home
405 West 41st Street
Wed., Feb. 6, at 6 P.M.

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Rev. THOMAS RICHARDSON
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Soviet Magazine presents reply
to Collier's War Issue:
"The World in 1956"
speaker:
Rev. Richard Morford
Chairman:
Rosalie Berry
Sunday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m.
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LIBERATION"
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SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN,
Lecturer
LUCY BROWN, at the piano
Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.
Refreshments Cont. \$1.00
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3 on Ellis Island Mourn Carol King

Three non-citizens, held on Ellis Island pending deportation proceedings today paid tribute to Attorney Carol King who died on Jan. 22, 1952.

The letter to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was signed by Willy Busch, German-American; Martin Young, Russian-American, and Taras Bojarchuk, Ukrainian-American; whose detention on Ellis Island he fought.

Negro History Week

The latest and most dramatic development in the historical struggle for Negro Liberation will be reported in the special Negro History Week issue of The Worker Feb. 10. The issue will highlight the fight on Genocide, developments in the field of Negro culture, the campaign for peace, for jobs, for equality in sports, etc.

You can order a bundle of 12 copies for \$1. Get your order in now to The Worker, 50 E. 13th St. New York 3, N. Y.

Housing

(Continued from Page 2) ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 132 to 135 Sts., and from 139 to 142 Sts., is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartment will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rent houses.

But the people can defeat this design. They can continue the coalition that defeated Metropolitan Life despite the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling favoring the right of landlords to "select" tenants. They can demand the aid and support of politicians.

Japan

(Continued From Page 1) a settlement of those major differences in the Far East which were the cause of the fighting in Korea and can become the cause of new Koreans.

"The American people, the Japanese people and all those nations vitally concerned should have the opportunity to negotiate a genuine peace treaty which advances the cause of peace, democracy and security."

JAPANESE TO ATTEND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

TOKYO (ALN).—A group of Japanese political and economic advisers, including many conservatives, have accepted invitations to attend a world economic conference in Moscow in April. Businessmen and government representatives of many other nations are also planning to attend the parley.

Refuses Delay In Trial of 15

LOS ANGELES.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes Friday denied that publication of a series of hysterical red-baiting articles in this city by Herbert A. Philbrick would prejudice the 15 Smith Act victims.

Attorneys for the 15 had asked that the articles be halted, and then asked that trial be delayed for 60 days until the effect of the articles had worn off.

Judge Mathes refused, however, to delay the trial.

Gurley Flynn

(Continued From Page 3) argued. "I shall return home to New York in the morning."

"I would be against any general junkets across the country in this kind of case," the judge declared.

He studied Miss Flynn's letter for a moment, then the prosecutor's affidavit. He turned to Miss Flynn who was standing before the bench beside the prosecutor.

"I'll let you go down there to that meeting," he said. "But this is not to be considered a precedent. The application is granted."

Before Miss Flynn and her bondsman, Miss Grace Hutchins, author and political economist, signed the court document concluding the legal action, Judge Leibell told Miss Flynn:

"You should have a lawyer. You shouldn't attempt to defend yourself. There is an old saying: 'One who has himself for a lawyer has a fool for a client.' But I do not want you to take that personally."

Courtroom observers remarked that Miss Flynn argued her case effectively, with precision, economy of words and minus the usual legal hocus-pocus.

"Many lawyers could learn from Miss Flynn's crisp and clear presentation of her case," a veteran news reporter remarked.

Miss Flynn and her co-defendant, Pettis Perry, are acting as their own attorneys, they told Judge Sylvester Ryan earlier, because harassment and persecution of lawyers defending Communists made it impossible to secure an adequate staff of legal counsel for the trial scheduled to begin March 3. Fourteen of the defendants are being represented by attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri.

Patterson

(Continued From Page 1) the charges in the document did not constitute genocide. He simply refuted them by reading the UN definition of genocide.

He related many experiences of the U. S. officials' attempt to suppress the document in Europe. He said, for example, that 125 copies mailed by air to France were never received.

"Without exception, however," he declared, "the so-called colored governments in the UN accepted these documents with great sympathy."

He captured the interest of the Negro reporters with stories of personal experiences with Dr. Tobias and Mrs. Edith Sampson, an authority on U. S. foreign policy. Most revealing was his story of how Mrs. Sampson met and embraced him in the delegates' lounge of the Palais Chaillot in Paris, and said, "Pat, I knew you in Chicago. You know I'm no stooge, and I told them they could not answer what you have to say."

Quirino Calls for Anti-Asia Pact

MANILA, P. I. — Philippines President Elpidio Quirino Friday called for an immediate alliance among Washington and its satellites in the Pacific for a war against People's China and the peoples of Southeast Asia. He said he was in complete agreement with Gov. Dewey, who yesterday called for attacks on Asia.

To Mark Epic Of Stalingrad

Nine years ago, on Feb. 2, the epic defense of Stalingrad ended victoriously for the Soviet Union and the Allies in World War II.

To commemorate the victory of Stalingrad and to voice hope for the restoration of cooperation and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union for world peace, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is giving a luncheon on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the Brevoort Hotel, 5th Ave. and 8th St.

The luncheon will be held under the Chairmanship of Rev. William Howard Melish. Other speakers will include: Vice-President of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, Mr. Leon Straus who visited Stalingrad last year, Mrs. Shirley Crahan DuBois and Dr. David Krinkin. There will be a musical program.

'Peace Will Win' Is Hailed

'Peace Will Win,' the feature length film about the Second World Peace Congress, now playing at the Stanley Theatre, has been hailed as one of the most exciting movie events in years.

Feature editor, Dave Platt of the Daily Worker said: "An eloquent and tremendous song for peace... By far the finest film now playing in America."

The N.Y. Times critic wrote: "Peace Will Win, the new offering at the Stanley, will raise many an eyebrow... nobody concerned with the most vital subject in the world today will be bored."

Arthur Pollock in the Compass, giving the picture the highest rating of four checks said: "It can stir you more than any drama around anywhere."

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Sea Cooks Back Equality Plan For Union Posts

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Equality for the Negro, Spanish-speaking and Asiatic peoples on jobs in the union, in positions of union leadership and in the community and in American will continue to be a major goal of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, the MCS general council declared here.

The council condemned attempts to deport leaders of minority groups because of their union activity, such as is being done to the Filipino leaders in the ILWU cannery locals in Seattle.

The council recommended that a Spanish-speaking union brother be elected to an official post in New York where there is a large Puerto Rican membership. The council also recommended that there be additional Negro leadership in San Francisco and other ports.

The general council voted to continue affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, pointing out that this organization has pledged to support the MCS hiring hall and to tie up any ships with men aboard scabbing on the MCS.

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Paul Hoffman for Eisenhower

WASHINGTON.—Former Marshall Plan Administrator Paul G. Hoffman is slated to get a "top-level" post in the Eisenhower-for-President movement soon, it was reliably reported here Friday.

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Textile Workers Restless As Their Leaders Retreat

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEITHER the top leaders of the CIO nor the heads of both factions running the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) have come forward with a fight-back plan as both woolen and cotton manufacturers began a campaign of mass shutdowns of mills to force a cut in wages and higher workloads by March 15. The textile workers, meanwhile, were growing restless.

There isn't a sign of a southern organizing drive although many companies, following the lead of the American Woolen Co., threaten to move their operations south.

The only "solution" offered by leaders of the TWUA is advice to the mill owners to "modernize" their plants to be able to combat southern competition. Replying to that argument, Kenneth B. Cook, of the Rhode Island Textile Assn., said northern mills spent \$138,250,000 on new labor-saving equipment in the past five years. But he claimed labor costs were the real problem.

THE TRUTH is that Southern mills are also "modernizing" and that it is futile to seek a solution while playing the millowners' "efficiency" game as the leaders of the TWUA are doing. Only all-out resistance and an all-out drive to organize the South—a drive that would take the major strength of the CIO as a whole—could halt the

mill-owner tactic of threatening to move South or actually doing so.

Far from doing much in that respect for the past decade, the faction-torn TWUA has dropped so far in its effectiveness that in recent months the union lost the major contracts it had in the South. Among its losses was the pact covering more than 10,000 workers of Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., largest textile enterprise in the South.

A SCARE has been thrown into scores of New England woolen and cotton towns as local newspapers headline the threats of companies to move South. The speech of president Francis W. White of American Woolens threatening to move that company's 21 plants South, was given special prominence. As if by a pre-arranged plan, other companies also began to issue similar threats and implement them with actual shutdowns.

Shutdowns also came thick and fast from the New Bedford Fall River cotton area. Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates decided to close down "indefinitely" its Fall River mill employing 2,000. Sagamore Manufacturing employing 1,000 other Fall River workers also announced a shutdown.

The appetite of the millowners increases day by day as they see the TWUA's leadership on the run. The union set the pattern

for its renewal of contracts in the wool industry by an agreement with Wyandotte Mills in two New England towns raising the workload 50 percent with wages to remain unchanged.

THE ONE FACTOR that is apparently a source of chief worry to both the mill owners and the union's leaders is the rising restlessness among the workers. This was shown in Lawrence through a scare headline in the weekly millowner sheet of that city, The Bee that came out with a scare headline across its front page saying "Reds Try To Intervene In Local Textile Spot!" Below the headline is an alarmist story over a leaflet issued to the Lawrence woolen workers by the local Communist Party. The 800-word leaflet is reprinted in full as evidence of the plot to spoil the less-wage-more-work agreement that is being cooked up.

The net effect of that journalistic job was to bring the Communist leaflet and some very sound advice to thousands of Lawrence workers. The Communist leaflet said:

"The time has come for the textile workers of Lawrence to pull their strength and draw the line against the union-busting drive of the textile manufacturers," and notes how American Woolens' announcement of cancellation of the TWUA's contract is a "declaration of war."

NOTING the 500 percent increase in profits for American Woolens in 1951 over 1950, the Communists said "those figures give the lie to the millowners' propaganda that they 'cannot compete with the south.'"

"The policy of cooperating with the companies in increasing workloads has brought nothing but more unemployment and hardships for the Lawrence textile workers," continued the leaflet and points to a statement of the area director of the union that if American Woolens wanted a heavier workload it had only to notify the union that such change was needed to meet competition.

Calling for a policy of defending the interests of the workers

"MARCH OF DIMES, YES; But Slavery Symbols, No!" So reads a picket sign carried this week by Oakland, Cal., Civil Rights Congress members marching alongside "Confederate" soldiers who "seized" the city in a March of Dimes stunt. When students from the College of Pacific refused to call off their Confederate flag stunt, CRC members picketed the demonstration and distributed leaflets explaining their stand. Picket is Mrs. Theo Goff.

and not those of the employers, the Communist leaflet continued:

"The workers should fight for the unity of all workers to defend their living standards. All raids between the CIO and AFL textile unions must be stopped. In the TWUA-CIO, instead of (Emil) Rieve and (George) Baldanzi fighting for power they should unite their forces to unite to resist any increase in workloads, fight for the 30-hour week for forty hours

pay, and so immediately ORGANIZE THE SOUTH."

THE LAWRENCE Communists further called for revival of a past United Labor Committee of the area to beat back the attack, the leaflet concluded:

"Urge your delegates to press for setting up joint fighting back committees."

"No retreat to sweatshop days! Give the bosses an inch, they'll take a mile!

"Don't let profit-swollen bosses steal back our hard-fought gains."

In the eyes of The Bee the above advice is "subversive" because that paper advises the union to "compromise" with the mill owners.

Institute Classes At Jeff School

Enrollments in new classes in the Institute of Marxist Studies, which began this week, will be accepted throughout the week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The winter term program of the School includes 14 beginning Institute classes on three educational levels. First year classes are available for any week-day evening or Saturday morning; second year classes for any evening except Monday, or on Saturday morning; and advanced seminars for Monday, Wednesday or Thursday evenings. Classes meet for three hours once a week for a period of 34 weeks.

The first year Institute program centers around the theme: Capitalism and Socialism: The Working Class and the Marxist World Outlook. Second year Institute studies develop the theme: The Rise of Socialism in the Epoch of Imperialism. There are three advanced seminars: on "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," on "Marx's Capital, Volume I," and on "Lenin and Stalin on the National Question." The first and second year curricula consist of integrated programs of study in different fields of Marxist science; whereas the advanced seminars involve specialized study in selected fields.

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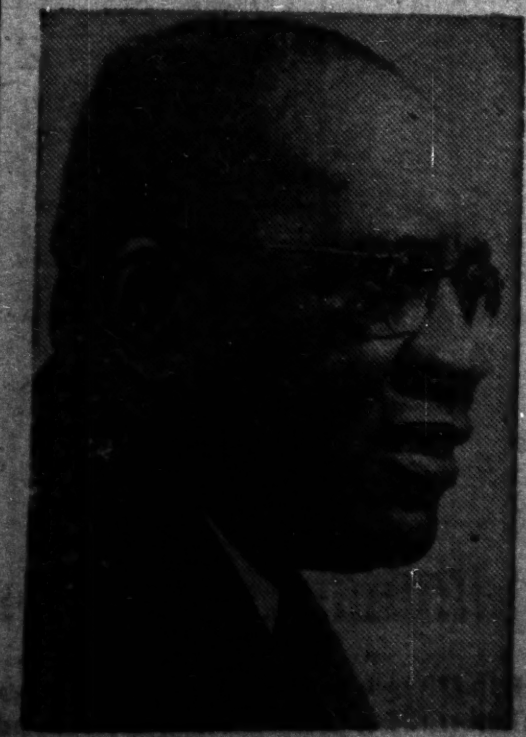
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Dramatic Presentation

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JANUARY 27, 1952

SECTION 2

This Is Georgia, U.S.S.R.

Many different peoples live in this Soviet Republic cradled in the hills at the crossroads between Europe and Asia. One has to see them at work and play, in their homes and farms to learn how they feel about their homeland.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THERE was a Georgian swimming and water polo team aboard the Black Sea passenger boat the SS Georgia. Every afternoon they took over the larger of two swimming pools on the ship and the air would be rent with the shouts of the swimmers as they tossed the ball back and forth. Their splashing and covorting delighted the hundreds of passengers who used to assemble around the pool to watch them.

Later I chatted with some of the players and found out they were all factory workers on a holiday—using the time to compete in water polo games with other teams up and down the Black Sea coast. The irrepressible good spirits they showed in the swimming pool wasn't confined to that. Whenever you saw them they were joking and having a wonderful time.

And that's when I recalled an item I had read not long before in the New York Times about the new Voice of America broadcast which Secretary of State Acheson had inaugurated for the special edification of the Georgian people.

One has to meet the Georgian people in their homes, see them at work and at play, visit their schools, factories, farms, theaters, museums, libraries—and I have had that opportunity—to appreciate the farce Acheson is enacting.

Our boat docked at the port of Sukhumi, the capital of Abkhazia, one of the two autonomous republics within the Union republic of Georgia. Two sights vie for your attention in a first view of the city. One is the wide boulevard lined with palm trees along the water side. Throngs of people, mostly garbed in white linen, were promenading along the street. The other is the forest of glittering lights ascending a hill top, the new Sukhumi park.

Walking through the city that evening I was attracted by music coming from another park in the center of town, Lenin Park. There was a huge dance pavilion and hundreds of young people were dancing fox trots, waltzes as well as Georgian and Russian folk dances.

Restaurants and cafes, open air and indoor, were crowded with people consuming awesome quantities of food and wine.

Two local trade unionists accompanied me on a car trip up Sukhumi Park on the hillside which ascends 650 feet above the sea and occupies 750 acres. They were proud of the park and of the young people who had volunteered to build it. There were beautiful flower gardens all about and magnolia and palm trees were planted along the walks. The park had been opened May 1 this year but work was now in progress on the construction of a high stone arch at the park entrance.

High on the hill there were stone verandas from which you can view the city and sea below—the white stone buildings and the red-tiled roofs are set off by blue sea sparkling in the sunshine.

The plane trip from Sukhumi to Tbilisi affords a view of richly cultivated land and well laid-out towns. You see

large tea and tobacco plantations and vineyards as well as cornfields and fruit orchards. Factory smoke stacks are visible in all the towns and proclaim the industrialization of this once backward colony of the Russian Tsars.

Tbilisi itself is definitely not of the Tiflis of Tsarist days. The ancient city is also a new city. Its wide boulevards, up-to-date apartment houses, numerous factories, 14 theaters and opera house, its state university and other colleges and institutes of higher education, the museums, parks, department stores, hotels, restaurants, trolley bus lines, streetcars and dense automobile traffic mark it as a bustling industrial-cultural center. The 520,000 population of 1939 has grown much larger.

Tbilisi was founded 1,600 years ago on the Kura River between two mountain ranges. For nearly 1,600 years a branch of the Kura flowed along its bed through the city until Soviet power decided to change the course of the river when the reconstruction and modernization of the city got under way some 20 years ago.

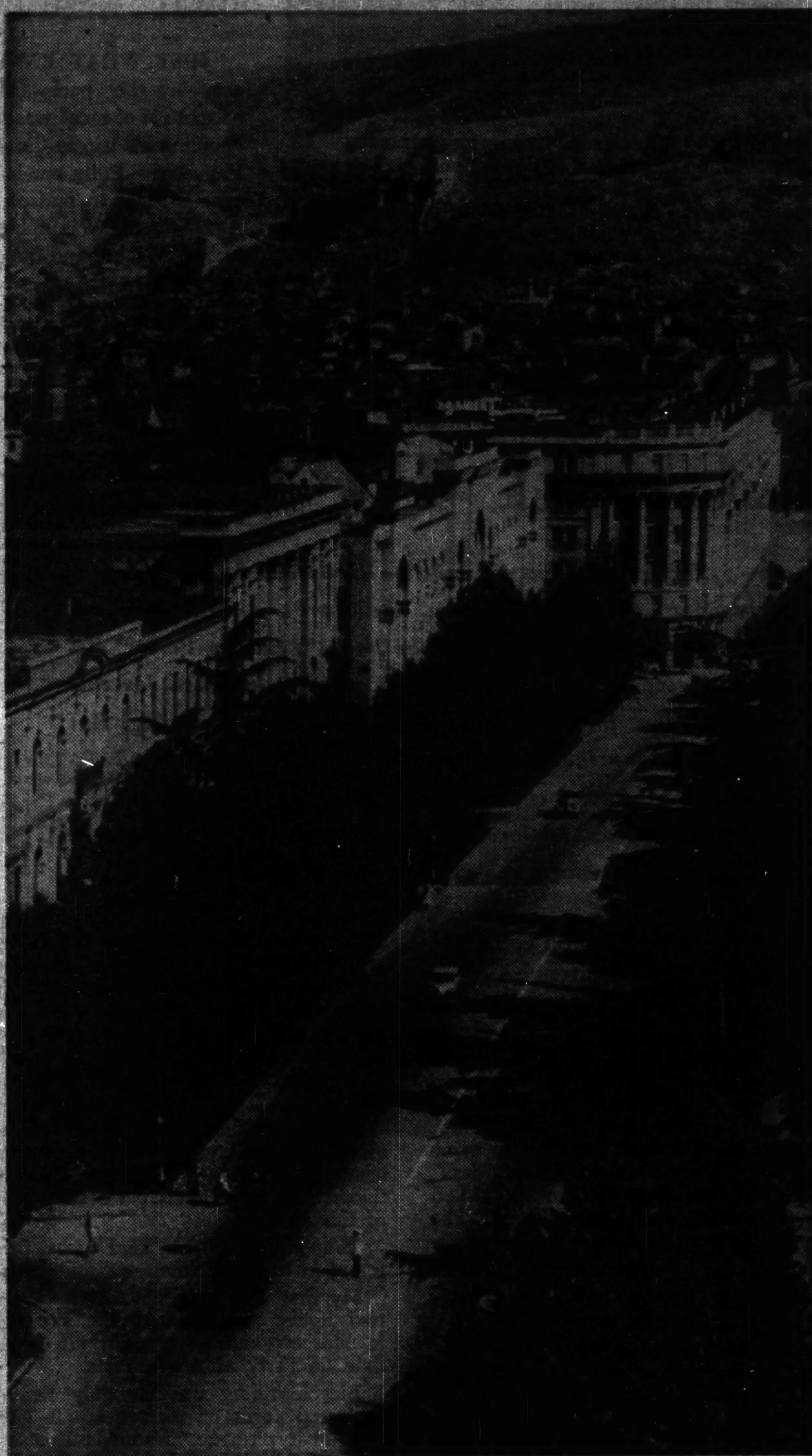
"See that bridge?" the representative of the City Trade Union Council said to me as we were walking along a street. He was pointing to a solid stone bridge which spanned the street. "That bridge once crossed the river which flowed along the street we're walking on now. But it was in the way of our construction and we had to shift it."

Far more than the course of a river has been changed in Tbilisi.

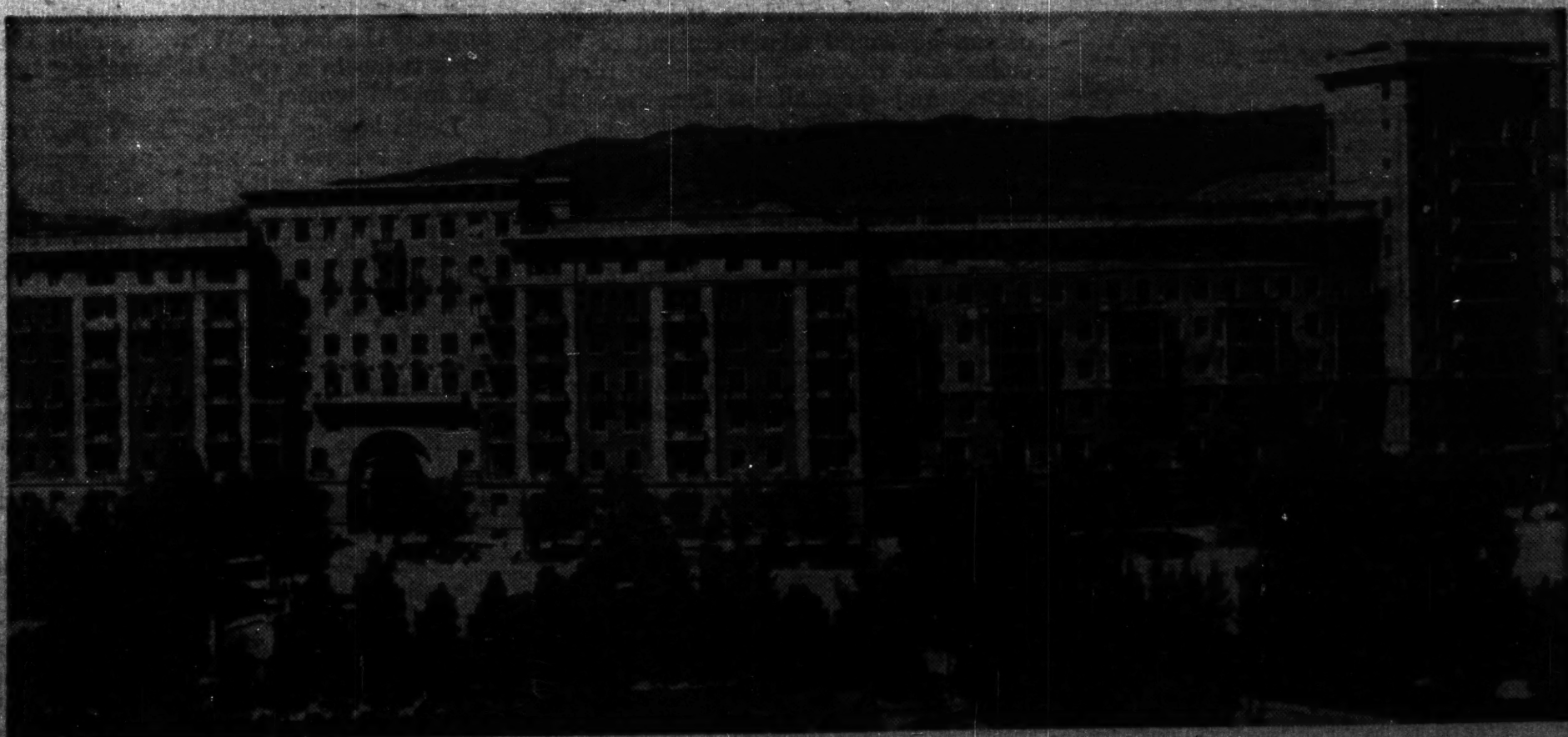
The city lies at a crossroads between Europe and Asia, between the Caucasus and Iran, India, China. The Romans, Persians, Khazars, Arabs, Turks, and Mongols invaded Georgia and ravaged the city. Time and again Tbilisi rose from the ashes its people fighting for freedom and independence.

In 1801 Georgia was joined to Russia and suffered under the colonial policy of the Tsars. That's when Tiflis was "picturesque" according to the western tourists; then it had narrow winding streets, medieval bazaars and wood-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



The city of Tbilisi is cradled in the hills of Georgia. This view is along one of the city's sweeping boulevards. New apartment houses (below) have replaced the shanties and bazaars of Czarist days before 1917.



On the Way

About A. Philip Randolph And the Negroes' Grievances

By ABNER W. BERRY

EVERY NEGRO WORKER should read the December, 1951 issue of "The Black Worker," official organ of the AFL-Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for proof of the proposition that anti-Communism destroys the fight for Negro freedom in the United States.

Reading through this issue, dominated by Brotherhood President, A. Philip Randolph, one could tell only by the title word, "Black," and an attack on the National Negro Labor Council, that the pullman porters' union membership was just about all-Negro. Obsessed with, and dedicated to, the wiping out of "Communism," Randolph saw the move of Negro workers to do something themselves about jimcrow as a "front designed to twist legitimate Negro grievances into propaganda . . . for advancing the Communist aim of hampering our national civil defense program."

Randolph did not say that the Negro Labor Council's program for "hampering our national civil defense program" included a campaign for 100,000 new jobs, the defense of framed-up Negroes and general opposition to all forms of jimcrow—in unions, industry and government. But note well that he did recognize the existence of "legitimate Negro grievances."



In two pages of copy (the entire edition is eight pages), Randolph indicates his own attitude toward those "legitimate Negro grievances"—they just did not exist for him! In a long article describing his trip abroad to attend a meeting of the Marshall Plan trade union international, formed as the labor adjunct of the white imperialists' desperate attempts to save their robber system, Randolph reports a press interview in Paris as follows:

"The first question put to me was by a Communist reporter who wanted to know about the execution of Willie McGee of Mississippi. I pointed out to him that McGee was the victim of Mississippi justice which was dictated by racial hatred, but that it did not reflect the sentiment of the American people. The great mass of American public opinion, in my judgment, I observed, favored clemency, if not freedom, for McGee, but that it was helpless and unavailing under the American States' Rights System of Government. . . ."

Randolph, the former fire breather for Negro rights, then goes on to relate how he defended the inaction of the federal government on the basis of "the backwardness of our American society on matters of race."

JUST WHAT RANDOLPH does at home about changing the "backwardness of our American society on matters of race" was indicated in another long article detailing his trip to the AFL convention last fall in San Francisco. Fully one-half of a full-page of closely set type is given to praises for "the high command of the AFL" for its "comprehensive grasp of the problem of European labor and the economics of European governments."

This "comprehensive grasp of the problems of European labor," I suppose, will somehow help a young pullman porter, or any young Negro for that matter, beat

down the racist bars to a job as a trainman or a conductor on an American railroad. But just how, Randolph doesn't explain. One wonders just why Brother Randolph did not inquire as to how comprehensive was the knowledge of American labor conditions in the AFL high command. Don't they know that the AFL hierarchy is thoroughly integrated into the white supremacy courthouse machines of the southern Dixiecrats? Are they so hard of hearing that they have not yet noted the silence of the AFL bodies in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas and elsewhere in the face of the bloody terror raging against Negroes?

But even more, Randolph goes the whole hog. He brags about the dullness of the AFL convention, now that "the unions that started the 'CIO' have been expelled and John L. Lewis is no longer around. 'There were no more blood-and-thunder, knock-down-and-drag-out, fiery debates on the floor of the convention,' he reports. The debates, he continues, that once enlivened the convention, in which the racist exclusion of Negroes from many skilled jobs controlled by AFL unions was challenged, are no more.

Now, the meek Negro leader says, unashamedly, the matter of Negro discrimination and exclusion from unions was the subject of discussions "between Brother (Matthew) Woll, William Green and the other big guns, and Brother (Milton) Webster [another pullman porter official] and myself."

Anti-Communism has just about placed the stamp of "subversion" upon public discussion of the Negro question. It might get back to the Reds! So — — —

The convention went through the motions of passing meaningless anti-racist resolutions, Randolph continued on a pleasant and comfortable trip, and the rest of us—including the pullman porters—can now carry on our struggle for first class citizenship.

Lenin in Paris

Before he went in exile to Switzerland, V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, lived in Paris. His secretary, Aline, told of these years in the book "Lenin in Paris." Recently, R. Tash, to whom The Worker is indebted for this translation, found references to the book in a catalog. But a search for the book seemed fruitless, the Nazis had destroyed all known copies of the book during the occupation. After a search, he located a poorly preserved copy of the volume from which this excerpt was translated.

LENIN then lived on a calm and secluded little street: 4, Rue Marie-Rose, on the second floor. Nadieja Konstantinovna, Lenin's wife, opened the door. It was a small apartment, two rooms and a kitchen. One of these rooms, which was placed at the end of a small corridor, was Lenin's study. The daylight came in through two windows. His "desk" was simply a big table of unfinished wood covered with black oilcloth. The rest of the furniture consisted of an ordinary chair and a low, rather wide, couch; the latter, which stood in a corner on the right, was covered with a grey cloth and was swamped with books. Books were everywhere. On shelves, on a ledge, on the floor! At the side of the couch was a chess game. This was where he played. Afterward, when I used to come to Rue Marie-Rose, Lenin often suggested playing when he wanted to relax for a while.

"Accept the challenge?"

"I accept."

"Do you want a knight's lead? . . . No?"

"So much the worse for you. I'll take your knight."

And if Lenin took my knight, he would say with a mischievous smile:

"Now are you satisfied?"

A deep alcove, which had been constructed in the wall of this study, was separated from the rest of the room by a glass door. In it were two narrow iron beds.

Through a door in the middle of the small hall one could enter the second room. Nadieja Konstantinovna's mother, a sensible and alert old lady, slept there. It was also where Nadieja Konstantinovna worked. The kitchen served as their dining room. The kitchen utensils were not distinguished by their quantity or quality: a few saucepans and an aluminum pot in which the water for tea was boiled.

But Nadieja Konstantinovna still had some equipment in reserve: two or three alcohol lamps, two or three teapots, and

a few glasses. These were the things abandoned by some comrades who had left Paris and Nadieja Konstantinovna lent them in turn to newcomers. I discovered this warehouse at my first visit. When Lenin learned that I was homeless and staying at a hotel, he gave me some advice:

"Have you an alcohol lamp?" he asked me. And without waiting for an answer, he turned to Nadieja Konstantinovna: "Nadia, haven't we something of this kind?"

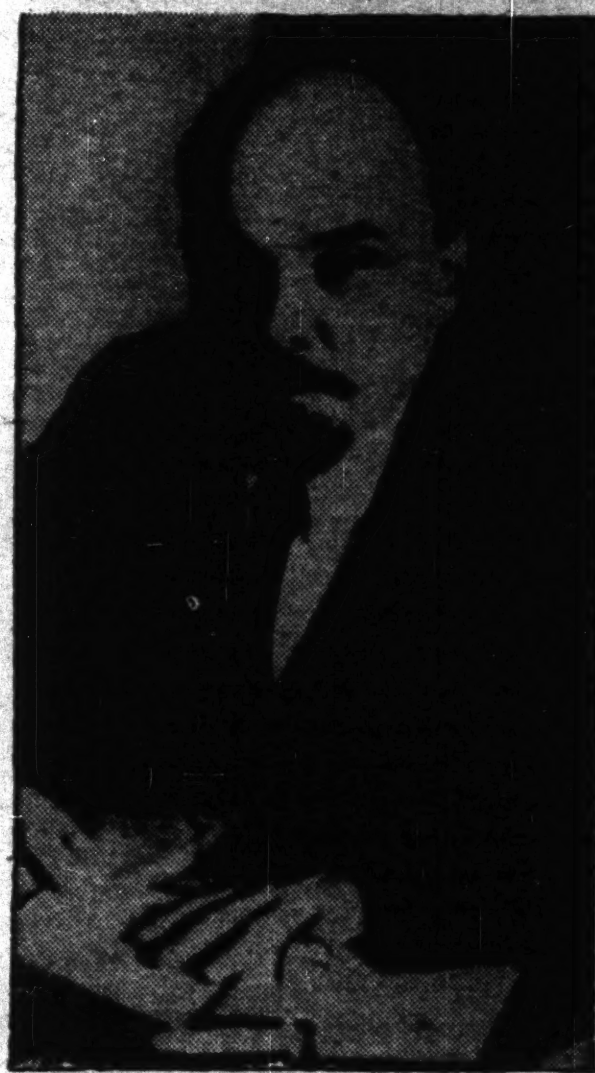
"Something of this kind" was then found in the hall closet.

My first visit to Lenin's house lasted two hours. I explained the situation in Moscow and he brought me up to date on Party affairs in Paris.

Bicycle riding was certainly Lenin's preferred form of recreation. It gave him great pleasure. Nadieja Konstantinovna and he each had a bicycle; they were gifts from one of their friends. Vladimir Ilych took the greatest care of these two bicycles. He oiled them thoroughly before storing them in the cellar for the winter. And at the first ray of sun he would take them out of the cellar and wipe and polish the nickel plate. And then all his free moments were spent bicycling in the environs of Paris.

I remember finding him on the sidewalk in front of his house without a coat and with his shirtsleeves rolled up. In front of him were the disassembled parts of his cherished bicycle. He was cleaning, rubbing, and oiling, checking nuts and inner tubes, inflating tires and mending some parts. He was completely absorbed in his work and quite at ease; no one bothered him. The little street where he lived was calm and traffic there was rare.

One day he came to our center at 110 Avenue d'Orleans where the printing and distributing services of the Social-Democrat were located. His bicycle was covered with dust; attached to the handle bars was a bouquet of wild flowers. They were for Nadieja Konstantinovna's mother. Lenin brought



V. I. LENIN

back a bouquet of wild flowers from every trip; much to the enormous pleasure of the old woman. So there were always fresh flowers from the country in their house.

"Volodia brought them to me," the old woman used to say. "He always spoils me." Her relations with Lenin were quite moving. "Volodia courts me like a gallant knight," she used to say laughingly. She was always very pleased when he played cards with her. I remember having been there during one session when the old woman lost twice in a row. She was beside herself and said, half in anger, half in pretended anger: "The bandit! What a bandit! He wins twice in a row! He's making fun of an old woman."

Lenin laughed loudly. "Let's go, once more . . . you'll have your revenge," he said triumphantly. He lost the game much to the joy of the old woman.

"It was a good game this time," she exclaimed. "Oh it's not so easy to take me in."

Once I found her in her room working. An enormous pile of papers was on the table—letters, old manuscripts, and proofs. They were papers sorted out by Nadieja Konstantinovna to be destroyed. The old woman was tearing them into small pieces. "I can be useful for something too," she said.

While waiting for her children to come I chatted with her.

"Volodia is always busy," she complained. "And the moment he enters the house he starts working. For him there is no respite. He should relax but he won't hear of it. My god, but he's

stubborn. Nadia is the same. She stays up late at night coding and decoding letters from back home. You can't convince them to take a rest."

I don't know anymore what it was that caused her to recall old times. But at this moment Nadieja Konstantinovna came in.

"Here's Nadia! I was complaining to Alexi about you and Volodia. You don't behave as you should." Her daughter consoled her. "It's always the same thing," continued the old mother, "one minute it's he who consoles me, the next minute it's she. It's as though they planned it that way." And she pretended to be angry. "I always told Nadia," she added, "that all this would come to no good. When we were still living with Nadia at Petersburg I noticed that she began to go out frequently; later on she was never home. She 'had business.' I couldn't even guess what all this business was all about. Later, a young man began to come to our house. It was Volodia. They were always bringing books and then going off together somewhere, I don't know where! I used to tell Nadia that this work would come to no good. I was right. Both of them were arrested and deported. And it went on that way. After their deportation they went abroad and I followed them there. Until 1905 we stayed in Geneva. But in 1905, just when I seemed to be getting used to the place, they surprised me again. One day when I was at home Nadia came in and packed her bags. I said to her, 'Volodia just went out; he'll probably be back in a little while.' She answered, 'I know it mama, only he won't be back in a little while. He's left for Russia and I'm leaving tomorrow. I only came to put my affairs in order and arrange for you.' I stood there open-mouthed. 'What,' I said, 'to Russia! Do you leave just like that for Russia?' He had simply taken his hat and left without any baggage. . . . 'He had to,' Nadia answered. 'I guess he had to since he did it, but all the same I was stupefied. The next day Nadia left. I remained in Geneva. A little while later, Bontch-Brouievitch came to the house and said to me, 'Get yourself ready, grandma, we're leaving for Petersburg.' And we left for their new home. I didn't stay there very long. And the short time I stayed there I saw practically nothing of Volodia and Nadia. They whizzed by like comets. Later they left for Geneva, and again they brought me to live with them. Afterward we moved to Paris. But I'm sure they won't stay here. They're sure to leave again for somewhere. They simply can't stay put in one place."

Once Nadieja Konstantinovna told me about their life in Munich when Iskra first made its appearance. Lenin, Nadieja Konstantinovna, Martov, and a printer, Blumenfeld were in Munich together. Life was peaceful. The party was in its infancy. There were no factional struggles. Liaison was being es-

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My Sister Elizabeth

Since she was 16, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has been a leading figure in the struggles of American workers. Katherine Flynn tells of some of these activities.

[The following letter by Katherine Flynn, is an able summary of her sister's extraordinary career in the American labor movement during the past 45 years. It has been sent to some 300 prominent Americans, many of whom have responded with contributions and messages of support for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn who is climaxing her career by appearing as her own lawyer in the second thought-control trial under the Smith Act in the federal courthouse at New York's Foley Square.]

By KATHERINE FLYNN

Dear Friend:

I am sure that everyone to whom this letter is addressed knows of my sister, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Many of you

may have known her personally at some time in the past four decades. Born in Concord, N. H. in 1890 of our freedom-loving Irish-American parents, she early became interested in the struggle of the Irish people for national independence, the rights of women and finally in the American labor movement, which became her life work. Her activities have always been of a public character, featured in the press and ranging from New England to the Pacific Coast. As a young girl I heard her first speech in 1906, at the Harlem Socialist Club on "Women and Socialism." She was then sixteen years old. During the intervening forty-five years she has been active not only for the rights of women, but in great strikes of unorganized, underpaid workers. She has fought for full equality of the Negro people and for civil lib-



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (above) interviews Tom Mooney, America's most famous frameup victim, on his hospital bed in 1941. She was a leader in the fight which won his complete freedom. In 1911 (below), she is shown (right) seated alongside William (Big Bill) Haywood, western miners' leader who she also helped free from a frameup, and Eugene V. Debs (right) Socialist leader.



erties; has been active in labor defense and throughout her career advocated Socialism for the American people.

Some people remember Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the campaign to free Bill Haywood in 1907 or the Spokane free speech fight in 1909; or later in the struggles to free Tom Mooney, Joe Hill and Sacco and Vanzetti. Some recall her as a fiery and tireless labor agitator in the early textile strikes of Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J. in 1912 and 1913, or on the Mesabe Iron Ore Range in 1916, or later in the Passaic, N. J., textile strike of 1926. Others know of her devoted work to defend the victims of the Palmer raids in the 1920's and in the campaign for amnesty of political prisoners after World War I.

I cannot recall the exact number of cross-country speaking trips she made for all these various causes, raising money, explaining the issues, stirring up the people. Our scrapbooks are bulging with handbills and newspaper interviews in literally hundreds of American cities, steel towns, mining and lumber camps. No group was too small or isolated for her to speak to them.

There has never been anything of a

conspiratorial character in Elizabeth's many years of speaking, writing. Rather, it has been the outpouring of a keen mind and a generous heart, of a woman who cares about what happens to people, hates poverty, exploitation, injustice and wants people free, peaceful and happy.

As I review my sister's long and useful life, I feel very proud of her and believe that you, regardless of whether or not you agree with her, have reason to be concerned for her rights. She has never wavered in advocating what she believes to be right. Her life has contributed to the achievements of labor and to greater democracy in our country.

She has been a leader in many organizations—notably the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World), the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense and its successor, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Communist Party. She is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and has been particularly active in the last three years as

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World of Labor

Fight for Peace Breaks Through the CIO's Top

By GEORGE MORRIS

FRANK ROSENBLUM, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and vice-president of the CIO has performed another ice-breaking task within the top leadership of the CIO. His recent speech in Minnesota, as reported in an earlier issue of this paper, calls upon the labor movement to wage a drive for peace, support big-power negotiations and welcome Vishinsky's recent proposals in the UN as steps in the direction of peace.

Several months ago, as our readers will recall, we noted Rosenblum's speech before the New York State CIO convention when he sounded the alarm on civil liberties and called for a fight on the Smith-McCarran-Taft-Hartley thought control pattern. The view expressed by Rosenblum, an expression of more than just his own personal position, has undoubtedly influenced the recent CIO convention's passage of a resolution condemning the Smith Act and the imprisonment of the Communist leaders under it. It is to be hoped that Rosenblum's latest speech for peace will be equally influential in the CIO.

We say this despite Rosenblum's emphatic assertion that he is in accord with the Truman foreign policy, including intervention in Korea. The importance of his speech is precisely in the fact that labor leaders in the pro-Truman camp, while still repeating the old line, are beginning to show uneasiness over its effects and

are trying to develop a peace line although within the scope of that line.

Notwithstanding his pro-Truman stand it doesn't take an especially piercing eye to see in Rosenblum's speech a sharp departure from the pro-Truman position in some very important respects.

1—He takes issue with those who claim that there cannot be a peaceful coexistence in this world of both capitalist U. S. and Socialist USSR. He argues that all recorded history proves the contrary.

2—He calls for a fight against war whether it is "global, limited or any other kind of war." This is in contrast to the view that we can hold off a big war with Korea and Indo-China "little wars" all over the globe.

3—He is hopeful of a peace and said Vishinsky's recent proposals "should not be minimized, but encouraged." This is in contrast to the blunt rejection of those proposals by the State Department and the CIO-AFL line of ridiculing every step towards peace advanced by the Soviet Union.

4—He sees the danger that we may be "howled" into a war by the forces of what he calls the "war party" of America. This is a repudiation of the part many labor leaders have in whipping up this "war party" hysteria.

It must not be overlooked, of course, that Rosenblum is not entirely non-partisan in the part of his speech where he described the "war party" forces and their operations in the drive for thought-control. He does not praise the Truman administration and doesn't even mention the President. But he directed his fire at the MacArthur-McCarthy atom-bombers and critics of Truman. Thus, by implication, he leaves his listeners with the feeling that Truman is not in the "war party."

The fact that labor friends of Truman find it necessary these days to picture his group as the "peace party" is in itself a tribute to the strength of the peace sentiments in the country. But it is hard to believe that people like Rosenblum seriously think they can make that line stick. The 1950 election should have taught them how some of the worst reactionaries among the Republicans were able to outsmart the Democrats in the game of looking like doves of peace before the voters. It would be a shame for labor to be caught in the middle of two war parties howling for the support of the voters in the name of "peace."

Just as we said of Rosenblum's speech on civil liberties, we say now of his Minnesota speech: what will he and others in the CIO do who think as he does do to further their pro-peace position? If the situation is as serious as Rosenblum describes it, and it certainly is, then it is certainly a problem that ought to be more than talked about.

So far, we have seen a great deal of expressed sentiment within the CIO against the economic effects of the war program. Some CIO leaders, even those of the steel union, have been forced to challenge the wage freeze to which they had agreed a year ago. A recent CIO News, as reported earlier in this paper, even went as far as to expose the anti-labor character of the war mobilization drive under Charles E. Wilson's appointment, as plotted in a secret meeting of big business tycoons some weeks after the Korea war broke out. It doesn't take much arguing these days to show most CIO members that the economic war program does not offer a gravy train for them.

Now comes Rosenblum, a CIO leader, and calls for a "real" peace effort, so we can get back to a peace economy. The proposal will be welcomed everywhere, provided, of course, there is a real effort to build up support for it.



Workers' Letters from the Shops

Holiday Pay For Steelworkers

BETHLEHEM, Pa.

Dear Editor:

I read an article by Art Shields in the Daily Worker from Pittsburgh. He shows how the steel union contract demand of time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday would amount to more than the 15 cent across-the-board demand for many steelworkers. He also points out that real holiday pay when you don't work and 2½ times when you do would bring in a lot more dough. His points were good, but they don't tell the whole story.

In Bethlehem, steelworkers feel very strongly about these two demands. Thousands of us signed petitions throughout the plant for time and a half for Saturday and double time for Sunday work. Steelworkers in departments that have to work around the clock, like blast furnaces and open hearths, know that the company can't cut out Saturday and Sunday work. They want more pay for these days, and know that workers in most industries already get it. This should not be looked at as part of the wage scale, but as extra compensation for working on weekends which most workers spend with their families and when they have their main social life.

I work in a department where there doesn't have to be much Saturday and Sunday work, and I'd like to be off those days. So would most of the other guys. But we get scheduled for a lot of Saturday and Sunday work, because it doesn't cost the company anything. We know they'd cut out a lot of weekend work if they had to pay us extra for it, and that's the way most of us would like it. Some months ago a buddy of mine in Ingot Mould told me they had a one-day strike against the scheduling of so much Saturday and Sunday work when it wasn't necessary. They were mostly younger guys and they didn't like weekend work. They are 100 percent for the time and a half and double time demand mainly because they know the company can and will cut out a lot of Saturday and Sunday work if they have to pay for it. And when you do have to work weekends, it's not such a bitter pill to take if you get extra dough for it.

The same goes for the holiday pay demand. Most workers get paid for a holiday when they don't work, but not steelworkers. For example I didn't work Xmas or New Years because the company didn't have to schedule many of us in my department. So I came home with only four days pay for each of those two weeks. This meant a pay cut. What we're asking is a full day's pay when we don't work a holiday, and 2½ times when we do (which means we get time and half for actual work on a holiday).

The point I'm making is that the Saturday and Sunday, and holiday demands should not be looked on as a wage increase. There's no extra pay for the steelworker when he doesn't work them, and he deserves extra pay when he does. I'm for a big wage increase to be able to make ends meet without weekend and holiday pay. I don't think the 15 cents the union has asked is enough for that. I've gotten only 15½ cents more since the wage freeze back in January, 1950. The miners have gotten 28½ cents since then, and are going after another raise in April. In two years prices and taxes have gone up a lot more than my 15½ cents. Another 15 cents won't even cover it. I think about 30 cents is needed to even make up for price and tax rises. This ought to be our number one demand.

Bethlehem Steelworker.



Speedup in the Clothing Shops

DETROIT

Editor, The Worker:

It seems many of our union leaders measure their strength in what fine offices they have and the amount of money the union treasury has. With these leaders you'll find the closest collaboration with the bosses, low wages, poor working conditions, white supremacy and bureaucracy to the worst degree. This is true of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Detroit.

The ACWA, quoting the Pittsburgh Courier, is composed of 75 percent Negroes. But there is just one Negro business agent out of seven in this union. The lowest paid and the most menial work is done by Negro men and women. No such thing as upgrading is known.

Checkers, head silk and wool spotters and tailors average between \$75 and \$100 salary per week while their assistants, who are generally Negro men and women, receive an average of \$25 to \$40 per week and this they get during the rush season as only then is it possible to receive 40 hours per week.

All the salaried workers have individual agreements with the bosses which is contrary to the union contract. When this situation was once brought up before the Joint Board, the Joint Board manager said he would never interfere with a person who could better himself. This is the old cry of divide and rule, as how could a person on the production line make a deal with the boss? Up to now most of the officers in the union and in the plants are held by these same workers. But the day of reckoning will soon come.

Skirt pressers, generally Negro women, receive 3 cents per skirt. Pants pressers receive 6 cents per pair. The cleaning companies then have a sale at 39 cents for a skirt or a pair of pants at their chain stores, whereas the individual tailor shops must change the regular price of 55 cents to 75 cents in order to make out.

This has a dual purpose. Besides placing these well-paid people on the side of the bosses, they also become "pushovers" on the job. As their wages are fixed they push the work through as fast as they can to get out that much sooner.

One can imagine at what speed these Negro workers must work in order to make a decent living. Which means it is from the sweat, health and expense mostly of the Negro worker that profits are made.

Detroit Clothing Worker.



DPs in the Clothing Trades

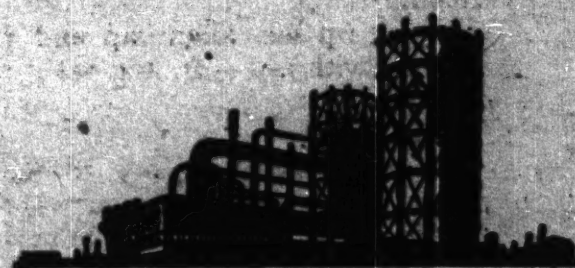
BOSTON, Mass.

Editor, The Worker:

I work in a large sweatshop—an ILG raincoat plant which has a lot of war orders. All the production work is piece-work and you have to really knock yourself out to make a decent wage. We had a sizeable wage cut not long ago, varying on the different jobs probably between 10 percent and 15 percent. The company claimed that the services—Army, Navy, Marines—were the ones which cut the price. The company also was pretty smart. The "oldest" and most militant workers are on days; they have stoppages every now and then. So the wage cuts given to the second shift and the third shift, were already an accepted thing before being given to the morning shift.

The workers on Navy raincoats refused to take the cut, and the department was closed down. I have no doubt that it will reopen soon, offering the lower wage. Workers throughout the factory have generally drawn the conclusion the company wanted them to draw—that the Navy workers would be better off now if they had accepted the wage cut and continued to work.

Lately the company has been hiring large numbers of DPs. At first I just avoided them because I figured they were fascist scum, cowards and opportunists. However, some have been working so near to me that a certain amount of conversation is unavoidable,



particularly since I try to distinguish, in talking with my American-born fellow workers between "foreigners" and DPs. Among the American-born, most of the distrust of and prejudice against DPs is based on two facts: 1. that they are foreign-born and have had strange and terrible experiences that are alien to "Americans," and 2. that they speak little or no English.

Of course, the first and most obvious advantage to the company in hiring many DPs is two-fold: first, they are separated from American-born workers and often from one another also by language problems. Second, they have had much experience in having to work at low wages under an authority they did not dare to fight. However, I see hope that, when open struggles and strikes arise, they will not form a solid fascist force.

Third, most of the conscious and consistent anti-labor, anti-Communist, DPs are men. Among the women, those opinions are much less deeply rooted. The speedup and high prices now have caused serious shock and disillusionment among many of them.

I have talked most with one woman who works near me. Her birthplace is now one of the Eastern Democracies. Her parents and sisters have returned there to live. She didn't because her husband refused to go back there. I guess he was a traitor and is afraid to face his people.

She was only 14 when the police came to her home in the early morning hours and put her together with many others on a westbound train. They were afraid they would be taken to the gas-chambers. However, they were "fortunate" enough to be put to work in German war industry.

She is terribly afraid of war. She told me she cries at night from that fear. The facts in her memory stand out clearly: her greatest fear is of American bombs! Her fear of "the Russians" is only kept alive by propaganda since it comes from what she was constantly told but never experienced herself. (Of course, she didn't say this in so many words, but it has been written all over her, particularly when a young man DP raved to her about "the Russians" and how they must be "kept away.")

She is appalled at prices now—the rent for one room, for housekeeping for herself, her husband and their three children, who are very small. The food prices, the price of clothes, etc., etc.

She is so appalled by the taxes they take out of her pay that she said, "Why bother to work at all?" Apparently her husband claimed the children as dependents and she claimed only herself. When she got her first full week's pay, she said she wouldn't bother to try to make much at piece-work, because the government took so much out. I explained to her how much of that tax went for war and how little for schools, hospitals, housing, etc. She was very impressed. I'd like to know what you think about this.

A Raincoat Maker

Editor's Note: The experience of the above correspondent is interesting. Thus far, however, the most commonly heard stories of the DPs is that most of them are living up to the expectations of those who put them through a careful selection—as rabid red-baiters; loyal to the company, strikebreakers, and even spreaders of fascist poison. That does not mean however that exceptions, like the above, should not be welcomed in the struggle against intolerable working conditions.

Conversation of Two Young Girls

LEXINGTON, Ky.

Editor, The Worker:

They were two young girls. They had just received their pay envelopes from the ——— Department Stores (part of national chain). They counted their money several times, frowns deepening on their faces. They took their pencils and began figuring, adding and multiplying over and over again. The youngest said: "This can't be right. The man said I was to receive 55 cents an hour. And I worked forty hours." The eldest replied: "They took out for social security, and for lunches, and for income tax—the payroll tax, you know." "What is that for?" enquired the younger, counting her pitiful pay again. "Oh to pay for the war; to send the boys to Korea," replied the older. "So my brother could get shot and come back limping and unable to sleep?" asked the younger. "Yes, so my cousin could get his feet frozen and be taken prisoner," replied the older.

"Heck, I can't live on this. I am quitting," declared the younger, wiping a tear away. "Me too," agreed the older. Then she added, in a louder tone: "We pay more taxes than Mr. ——— who owns a big farm, with prize cattle and race-horses. He just juggles his books and claims a loss, or builds a new barn or a stone fence and puts it down to agricultural improvements." "But he does pay some county and state taxes," put in the younger. "Yeah, he gives in his stallion that won the Derby as worth a hundred, and his blue ribbon cows as

worth fifty each, and his thousand and more acres as worth fifty an acre; and he would not sell his stallion for a million or his land for a thousand an acre," proclaimed the older, adding, "And he gets money from the government for not raising food, for keeping it in blue-grass for his horses and cattle."

"What are we going to do now?" pleaded the younger. "Wait on tables. They do not know how much we get in tips," hazarded the older. "I am going back to baby sitting, darn the little darlings. They can not tax that, not from me. Getting tips for waiting is the hardest money one earns," stated the younger. "But what are we going to use for money in the meantime," mused the older, as she buttoned her thin cloak about her and looked at her scuffed shoes. "Who would have thought that we were big taxpayers carrying Truman and Eisenhower on our shoulders," complained the younger straightening her shoulders.

As they bucked the cold winter wind outside, the older said: "Let's walk. It is only fifteen blocks." "I heard a man say something about a union being what we need in those dumb stores," said the younger. "That would help a lot, and I am all for it," said the older, adding: "But unless the union could do something about those old war payroll taxes, we would only pay more taxes." "But all the unions, plus all of us not yet unionized, could even do something about the payroll income taxes, and even stop the cruel war," declared the younger.

A Lantern for Jeremy

Seeing Shimmen Off—a chapter from a new novel by V. J. Jerome

AUNTIE pulls the scarf tighter about me.

"Come," says Uncle. He takes me by the hand. "Come and we'll say goodbye to Shimmen."

A thin rain is drizzling. The streets are muddy. The great rain of yesterday has drowned in the big puddle behind our house. Uncle lifts me to his shoulders. "You can sink to your neck in this mud," he says. His beard is warm and rough against my cheek. His boots step fast. Auntie follows; her face looks out from a thick, dark shawl. They do not speak.

Uncle steps alongside the little houses back of the women's bath and the poor-house. Rain drips from the eaves—on my cheeks, down my neck. Uncle holds on with one hand to the wooden shutters along our way and swings himself from stone to stone across the puddles. I hold on tight to his shoulders and try to make myself lighter. A stone he steps on sinks in the mud. His foot sinks after it. Auntie cries out:

"Volske! Careful, the child!"

His strong wet arms press me closer.

"A cholera take them!" he says. "Couldn't wait till the rain stopped before sending them off!"

Uncle's boots step faster, in anger. But the puddles slow him down.

We come to the green hut of Matshuk the Player where the town ends. Uncle puts me down. "There's no mud here where the highway begins," he says.

Auntie catches up with us.

We walk along the Glovno Highway. People are coming from back streets and across the market place. All are going where we are going.

"Uncle, look, are they all coming to say goodbye to Shimmen?"

"No, not all to Shimmen. Just his family and some of us who work with him in the tan-yard. There are many more going away, Jeremy."

"If only they could be as sure of coming back as they are of going away," says Auntie.

WE STOP under a tree before an open space on the highway. If I were still on Uncle's shoulders, the tips of my fingers could touch its shining wet leaves. There are other trees—a long row of poplar trees—reaching to the sky, on the other side of the highway. They stand straight and thin and tall. All about us are covered wagons and soldiers and many people. Jews. Poles. Men with beards and men with shaven faces and long-drooping whiskers. Jewish women with shawls over their heads, like Auntie's. Peasants with tall, pointed caracul caps, some with long whips in their hands. Peasant-wives in wide colored skirts with headkerchiefs of many colors and strings of coral beads hanging from their necks. Boys and girls—some in torn clothing, shivering in the rain, and no father or mother with them. Everyone looks sad. Eyes are red from weeping.

"Look, soldiers!" I can tell them by their long gray coats and round blue caps without peaks.

"So many soldiers," Auntie says. "I thought they were sending the recruits away from here to become soldiers. Why then do they send soldiers here?"

"They're stationed here for maneuvers," Uncle says. "There—that tent, the big one, is where the army band is. Can you hear them practicing?"

"The army band! When will they play, Uncle?"

"Give them time. As soon as they've practiced enough."

We come to a big open cart. The cart is half-filled with men. Some have sacks on their shoulders. Some have packages under their arms. They stand together, like bound sheaves in the slow, thin rain.

"The new recruits!" Uncle says. "Shimmen isn't among them yet. Still plenty of time for them to climb into the cart."

"So many youngsters! Their mothers' milk is still on their lips," Auntie says.

The Worker is proud to present this chapter from a forthcoming novel by V. J. Jerome. The book, scheduled for March publication by Masses & Mainstream (288 pages; price \$2.50) is the story of a young working-class boy in a small Jewish town in Old Poland at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and the Revolution of 1905. The book recaptures early experiences and first stirrings of social consciousness of this sensitive boy through the prism of his child-mind and in his language.

A man behind us speaks up in a loud voice:

"Why couldn't they be sent for mobilization to Zgierz or Lowicz and travel by train? Why should they be carted to Brzezina like cattle?"

The men in the cart have turned up their collars and pulled down their caps. The rain comes down in thin strings, over the men, over the horses, down the sides of the cart, splashing on the wheels.

Beside the shaft a woman with a shawl over her head walls and wrings her hands. Above her, in the cart, a tall man is hugging a bundled-up baby to his face. Uncle says in a low, hard voice: "Hug it, hug it, you may never see it again." Is it true, what Uncle says?

There's Shimmen—standing near the cart! He looks different now than when he sits in his hide apron bent over his scraping-board in the tan-yard scraping sheepskins alongside Uncle. He looks thin. His bony face is pale, and thinner than before.

"Who will give bread to his two little ones?" Uncle asks. "And Freide Malka, what will her life be now?"

Auntie says:

"Few are the husbands that are as good and kind as Shimmen. But Freide Malka will not go under. There's a will hidden in her that people don't see."

Who is the boy leaning his head against the back wheel of the cart? His coat-sleeve hides his face. He's crying. Khaiml!

I pick up his fallen cap and rub the mud off with my cuff, and set it straight on his head.

"Khaiml!"

He turns his wet face to me. His hurt eyes ask: What do you want?

"I'm sorry about—about your father."

"What about my father?"

"He's going to the army—to be a soldier."

"So what? My father is going to be a soldier. But your uncle isn't."

"No, he's too old."

"And your father is in London, and nobody else in your family is going to be a soldier."

"My other uncle—Gavreel, will be a soldier maybe next year when he's old enough."

"But he isn't going right now like my father."

Khaiml looks away. . . .

"Khaiml, remember how we rode on the first train together?"

Khaiml doesn't answer.

"Remember how we climbed over the apothecary's garden-wall and broke down a branch full of apples from the big apple-tree, and how the old apothecary chased us and nearly caught us? But we got away from him, didn't we?"

Khaiml has turned round:

"Yes, and they were good apples."

A nail has caught his sleeve—a big nail at the back of the cart. I help him get it loose.

"Maybe your mother won't see the tear. It's underneath."

WE GO to the front of the cart. Uncle and Auntie are saying goodbye to Shimmen. Freide Malka is holding the baby, wrapped up in her shawl. Her headkerchief is wet with rain. But her large eyes look from under it without tears.

"He wanted to smoke tea-leaves to get a fast heart-beat, so as not to serve the Czar. But I wouldn't let him." She turns to Shimmen. "You'd be a sacrifice to the Czar that way just as if you were hurt in the war."

Shimmen doesn't answer. He looks angry.

Uncle takes a package from his coat pocket.

"Here, Jeremy, give this to Shimmen. Some cigarettes my Jeremy has rolled for you to warm up on the road."

"Thank you, Jeremy. I'll need something to warm me up." He smiles a little at me. "What shall I bring you, if I come back?"

If he comes back . . . Maybe he'll come to our house and sit on the floor by our oven-side on his soldier-blanket with his legs crossed under him and a lacquered wooden spoon sticking out of his boot.

"Well, Jeremy, aren't you going to tell Shimmen what he should bring you when he comes back?" Freide Malka asks.

"When you come back—when you come back—sing for me the soldier songs the way the Russian soldier sang in our house."

Shimmen laughs, but it isn't like laughing.

"Sing—maybe they'll sing laments for me."

"And bring me a clasp-knife, daddy, like the one the soldier gave Jeremy," Khaiml comes up to his father.

Shimmen takes Khaiml in his arms. But no words come from him.

"May their own, those who send him away," Auntie says, "be cut off as Shimmen is cut off."

"Who is sending Shimmen away, Uncle?"

"Who is sending him away—and all the rest? That's just it. It's hands you can't see."

"It's not so hard to see the hands," Freide Malka says. "If only we could hold them back." She stops—"There's Frimmet."

When did Frimmet get here? She is saying goodbye to a man who is already standing in the cart. He's the Polish man I saw coming out of Sad Rivka's house that time! Yes—he has the same round caracul cap like a little drum on his head. He saw Faivish. Uncle said, Who knows, maybe he came to get help from Faivish to stir up something in his town. His collar is turned up. What is in the package Frimmet is giving him? Maybe it's caramels. Those they bring from Lodz are the best. She's coming now to say goodbye to Shimmen.

Drum! Tru-ru-ru . . .

The band!

I run toward the tent on the other side of the cart. It's hardly raining any more.

A round-bellied soldier with rolling eyes stands at the opening of the big tent. He holds his arms about a big brass horn. His cheeks swell out like the bladders hanging outside Zanvl's butcher shop, as he talks down into the horn. His thick, black whiskers hide what he is saying to it; but the sounds come out in low deep bubbles, quickly following one another. And a tall soldier with smooth cheeks stands by a big drum.

Uncle pulls me back.

"You're not to go off alone in this big crowd. We came three and we'll go home three. Come, Jeremy, Khaiml is waiting for you."

A SOLDIER climbs into the driver's seat. Another soldier shouts an order in Russian.

"All recruits have to get into the cart," Uncle says.

Freide Malka gives Auntie the baby to hold, so that she can say goodbye to Shimmen.

Shimmen breaks away from her. He goes to the back of the cart to climb up. We all follow him. But he stops. What does he see? He's looking down at something. He lifts his hand high, to bring it down hard. Oh! Freide Malka has caught his hand in the air.

"No! Shimmen—no!" she screams.

"Keep your hand away from that spike!"

It's the big nail on which Khaiml caught his sleeve!

"Let go of me!" Shimmen shouts and shakes her off. "I'll smash my hand—the whole of me—and see how much good I'll be to them!"



V. J. JEROME, distinguished Marxist, author and editor, is one of the 17 New York working-class leaders who will come up for trial on March 3 in the Smith Act frameups. "A Lantern for Jeremy," his first novel, is scheduled for March publication by Masses and Mainstream.

She has closed her fist tight about the spike.

"I won't let you! I won't let you cripple yourself! Oh, Shimmen, keep yourself whole. Come back to us whole. We need you." She's crying now and holding on to Shimmen. He's crying too. The anger has gone out of him.

"But how will you manage alone with the two little ones?"

"I've told you. I've told you. I'll take in work as a stocking-maker again. We'll get along." She takes the baby back from Auntie. Khaiml is crying too, beside me. Shimmen climbs into the cart.

The people crowd closer—close about the cart. Voices are loud with wailing. Women and girls cover their faces with their hands. Some hold on to the cart. The band! It's begun!

"They're playing a march, 'Longing for the Fatherland,'" Uncle says.

How the trumpets tear the sky! Ra-ta-tam! ra-ta-tam—drum the drums! Why are the people shifting and crowding? Why is the crying getting louder? Some are singing! Some in the crowd are singing.

"Poland has not yet gone under, While there's life within us! What from us the foe did sunder With the sword we'll win us!"

The band crashes against the singing and won't let it be heard. But more are singing now—over there, where Frimmet stands. And Olzer and Yanek are near her—out of nowhere. They're singing in the crowd and they're singing in the cart. The man in the round caracul cap has begun and other recruits are joining in. It's a new song. "It's the Red Flag," Freide Malka says. She begins to sing too. And the Polish words can be heard above the band:

"Our blood has long been shed by headmen, Still flow the people's bitter tears."

The band-leader shouts an angry order to the soldiers. Now the band crashes above the singing and the wailing of the women and the goodbyes. The drums are thunder and the trumpets are a storm blowing. But the singing of the people and of the men in the cart is trying to get louder than the trumpets and the drums. Oh, get louder, get louder, Singing! Get louder, still louder! It is getting louder! The singing is getting louder!

"Shall come the final day of reckoning, And then the judges we will be!" Why has the band stopped? It can't go on against the singing!

Suddenly, cries:

"Soldiers!"

Soldiers with swords—pushing back the people. The ones in front are shoved back and we're shoved back behind them—back—still back!

Auntie holds me tight.

New shouts—great shouts from the crowd—

"An end to the war!"

And from the cart, shouts—

"We don't want to be soldiers for the Czar!"

How?—out of where did all the shouts come rushing?

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Horrible Propaganda

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, tottered at the brink of Socialism this month. Only the prompt action of City Manager Robert L. Plummer saved the city and possibly the state. Crying, "This is a terrible thing to expose our children to," he confiscated all penny candy vending machines in the city.

Under the headline: COIN MACHINES ALSO SOLD PROPAGANDA, the New York Herald Tribune reported the incident in its late edition of Sunday, Jan. 13: "Police today were investigating 50 'subversive' vending machines which they seized after discovering that the machines doled out Communist propaganda along with candy."

This, however, is from the late edition. The early edition had a fuller story under the headline: SOVIET PROPAGANDA FOR A PENNY IN U. S. The Herald Tribune, however, did not have the guts to repeat the

early version which gave the details of the "Communist propaganda." It seems that with every piece of penny candy, the kids got a slip of pasteboard, half the size of a postage stamp, containing some geographical information. Some of these pasteboards had a hammer and sickle on one side, and on the other the words: "USSR, population 211,000,000. Capital Moscow. Largest country in the world."

Well, when the City Manager and the editor of the Herald Tribune saw this, no wonder they were horrified! Imagine telling the children of America that the USSR has a population of 211,000,000 people! Can't you see the young minds of Wheeling, West Virginia, being twisted by the insidious news that the capital of the USSR is Moscow? Can our youth grow up in the belief that the USSR is the largest country in the world?

This raises a host of problems for Mr. Plummer and the Herald Tribune to solve. I have a few ideas which might help. Suppose we let the vending machines

alone, and simply change the information on the pasteboard. I would suggest a picture of a spotted circle with the words: "USSR, population 347. Capital, Providence, Rhode Island. Third smallest country in the world."

There—let them call that "Communist propaganda!" When I think of all the globes that are being manufactured and sold, I shiver. These globes, strangely enough, have the same "Communist propaganda" as the penny candy vending machines. Does the globe have to be round? Can't we just cut out the USSR part and stuff it with old files of the Herald Tribune's comic sections (sections one to nine on Sundays)?

Anyway, it's an interesting story. It gives you a better idea of what the Herald Tribune means by "Communist propaganda." Let's take sides. Is Moscow the capital of the USSR, or isn't it? Does the Soviet Union propose an immediate ban on atomic weapons, or doesn't it?

This Is Georgia, U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) shanties built on the hill sides. The revolution changed all that and the power of councils of Georgian workers and peasants, the Soviets, was responsible for the rebirth of Tbilisi and Georgia.

On November 15, 1917, eight days after the Bolsheviks took power in Russia, "The Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" was issued under the signatures of Lenin and Stalin. This declaration proclaimed the equality of all the nations and nationalities who made up the old Russian empire. It

boldly affirmed the right of each nation to self determination. All racial, national and religious discrimination was banned.

Till 1921 the agents of the bourgeoisie within the labor movement of Georgia, the Mensheviks, utilized the Bolshevik principle of self determination to maintain a capitalist regime in Georgia whose resources were opened up to foreign capital. As of old the Georgian people rose up against their oppressors and in 1921 achieved their full sovereignty within the federation of socialist Soviet republics.

The people of Abkhazia in the northwest part of Georgia and Adzharia in the southwest also threw off the rule of the Mensheviks and foreign intervention and in turn became autonomous republics within the Georgian Republic.

While the majority of Tbilisi's population is Georgian there are important minorities of Russians, Armenians, Azerbaijanians, Jews and Kurds. Under Tsarism fierce antagonisms had been engendered among these groups. Today they live in peace and friendship, self respect and equality.

The story of Georgia's Jews is very interesting. There had been a Jewish community in Georgia for many centuries, preceding the migration of the Jews to western Russia. They had been doubly oppressed and discriminated against in Georgia, deprived of all opportunities of learning trades or professions. An indication of their subjugation is the fact that this was one of the few Jewish communities which was almost entirely illiterate in any language.

As did all other minorities the Jews received freedom and equality under Soviet power. Their illiteracy was wiped out. Special schools were set up where they learned trades and professions. There's an interesting museum in Tbilisi where some of the ancient art and culture of the Georgian Jews has been preserved.

Always a cultured people nevertheless illiteracy was widespread in Georgia before the revolution. In all of the country there was only one higher school, a seminary, and only six secondary schools. Today Georgia is a land of 100 percent literacy; there are hundreds of secondary schools and dozens of colleges and universities. There is compulsory secondary school education through the 11th grade in the cities, and secondary education through the eighth grade in the countryside. This is a year longer than in any of the other Soviet republics.

Of every 1,000 persons 14 attend a university or other school of higher education. This is a larger percentage than in any country of Europe, and larger than the figure for the U. S. except for enrollment at the height of GI bill student attendance.

The Georgian people run their own affairs. Government officials are Georgian, managers of factories and farms are Georgian, the theatres, movies, literature and culture are Georgian in form and socialist in content. The performance of an historical drama in the Rustaveli Dramatic Theater which I visited was excellent for acting and rich in staging, costumes and scenery. The theater itself compares with the finest buildings in any of the capitals of the world.

At a textile factory library I saw the works of Mark Twain and Jack London in Georgian. And I saw a young woman who had just come off the shift where she had been working on nylon stockings reading Shakespeare's Othello. Both Othello and Romeo and Juliet are currently playing in Tbilisi theaters.

On an automobile trip to Stalin's birthplace at Gori and then in the opposite direction to the grape fields of the famed Tsinandali wines you could see tractors ploughing the land. The neat stone and brick houses gave evidence of well-being. I visited homes in Tsinandali and found a rich larder, wine aplenty, good furniture as well as privately owned Moskvich cars, motorcycles, radios, gramophones, etc.

Western correspondents often complain that the "picturesque" past has vanished from Tbilisi and Georgia. Shanties and dirty bazaars have disappeared but ancient monuments and cathedrals some 1,500 years old have been preserved. The 11th century monastery in Mtskheta, the ancient capital of Georgia, is still the seat of the head of the Georgian orthodox church.

In the countryside along mountain trails you can still see hardy little sure-footed donkeys. And you will spot a beautiful dark-eyed peasant woman going to the well with a clay pitcher gracefully perched on her shoulder. But on the whole the countryside is modern with the tractor far more important than the donkey. Tobacco, tea and wine production is on a large scale, up-to-date basis.

Though Georgia was spared the Nazi invasion there is much construction going on in the cities. They are expanding factories turning out consumer goods and a new automobile factory is producing trucks. They are building fine apartment houses and I visited the quarters of the textile workers in Tbilisi. A worker who makes 1,000 rubles a month pays a rental of 50 rubles a month for a three-room flat.

Tbilisi itself is 1,329 feet above the sea level. Rising from the city is Mt. David, 970 feet high. There's a wonderful park on the top and a funicular railroad car takes you up. On Komso-molskaya Allee high on the hill you'll hear Georgian bands playing folk instruments. The big pavilion and restaurant at the top of the hill is crowded with folks dancing on the big dance floor or dining in the huge restaurant. A special nursery and kindergarten takes care of your children while you enjoy the park and restaurant. In the park itself folks are strolling, riding the swings, testing their strength, playing various games and enjoying the amusements.

In a Tbilisi secondary school I asked a girl student whether she had ever heard of Georgia in the United States. She said yes and went on: "There are many Negro people living there, are there not? Why do you have lynchings in the United States? And why don't you allow Paul Robeson to visit us again? We like his singing so much."

Perhaps in his next broadcast Secretary of State Dean Acheson will answer the questions asked by a fourteen-year-old Georgian girl.

A Lantern for Jeremy

(Continued from Magazine Page 5) "Down with the tyrants!" the cart and the crowd shout together.

The cart is moving! The wheels creak. Out of the way!

It's the soldier in front. He cracks his whip.

The men in the cart bend over and wave their hands and shout goodbye. Shimmen is waving too, and Khaiml is waving back through his crying. Freide Malka holds the baby high for Shimmen to see.

"Goodbye! Goodbye!" the people shout. The people wail. From the cart—some are still singing.

The cart moves. It moves farther and farther away, away to the war.

But the faces of the men in the cart stay behind. . . .

My Sister Elizabeth

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) chairman of the Defense Committee for her eleven fellow-workers, who were tried at Foley Square under the thought-control sections of the Smith Act. This is known as the "Dennis Case." After the decision of the Supreme Court last June that this infamous law is constitutional, over 50 more persons were arrested in New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Los Angeles and Hawaii. The New York case is known as the "Flynn Case."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is one of the seventeen people indicted in New York City, held under \$10,000 bail and restricted in her right to travel outside the Southern and Eastern districts. She can make no trip in her own defense after holding thousands of meetings to defend others.

Among Elizabeth's co-workers of earlier days were Bill Haywood, Eugene Debs, James Connelly, James Larkin, Mother Jones, William Z. Foster, Kate O'Hare, Rose Pastor Stokes, Lucy Parsons, Tom Mooney, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Ella Reeve Bloor, Arturo Giovannitti, Art Young. She was a candidate for Congress on the Communist Party ticket in 1942 and received over 50,000 votes. She has written columns in the Daily Worker since 1937 and has spoken innumerable times all over the country on the radio, in forums and symposiums and public mass meetings, right up to the time of her arrest.

Even in the most redbaiting of papers, there has never been a report of "advocacy of the violent overthrow of government" on her part. On some occasions there were threats and actual displays of force against my sister emanating from the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. On all such occasions the FBI were conspicuously absent. The "overt act" alleged against my sister is that "on or about August 2, 1948 she did participate in a meeting at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York, N. Y."

I am writing to ask you to do several things about this matter. 1) Will you join a committee for her defense? 2) Will you make a statement on the thought-control Smith Act? 3) Will you make a contribution to her defense?

I am asking you to do these not for my sister as a person, not even as a woman whose years of service to the American labor movement deserve a better finale than a prison sentence—but for the sake of the democratic traditions of our country and the rights of all its people.

Sincerely yours,
KATHERINE FLYNN

LENIN IN PARIS

(Continued from Magazine Page 2) tablished more or less regularly with local organizations in Russia. There was much work to be done, but it was also necessary to do housework. They decided to organize it on a cooperative basis. Nadieja Konstantinovna did the shopping; the men helped in the kitchen and it was also their job to wash the dishes. Lenin and Martov washed dishes together or took turns. Lenin accepted these household duties humbly and without complaint. Martov, although he did the work conscientiously, lamented and groaned, especially when it came to washing the dishes. Every single time he would complain of "the slowness of progress." He longed for a time when someone would invent dishes which would not require washing, but which could simply be thrown away after using. He even tried to discover something of this nature. This question of "perfected" dishes served as a domestic subject of conversation during the dishwashing. Lenin consoled Martov and assured him that these ideal dishes would certainly exist some day. "But for the time being," he said, "we must resign ourselves to the slowness of progress and make use of the existing dishes."

Springtime. The heat began to make itself felt. Lenin's workroom looked gay as the sun came in through the windows.

"Nadia," said Lenin, to Nadieja Konstantinovna, "it is time to put away our winter clothing. It's beginning to get warm. Nadia had realized this already and had put her spring wardrobe in order. This consisted in buying a bottle of black lacquer and bringing out an old straw hat from the back of the closet. The old hat was then carefully covered with a coat of lacquer.

This process recurred every spring and always on the same hat. The lacquer on the hat began to form layers not unlike the geological strata of the earth.

Lenin was not to be outdone by Nadieja Konstantinovna's elegance. Only he worked with benzine instead of lacquer. His main change of attire consisted in cleaning the spots from his derby hat. When the derby was cleaned and the straw hat lacquered, they put their winter clothing away. Springtime officially began.

Translated by R. Tash.

Support Grows for Blacklisted Actors

The firing of Philip Loeb, the 'Papa' in the radio serial, 'The Goldbergs,' has brought a rising wave of protest against the scandalous smearings by the publication Red Channels.

Loeb was dropped from the show by its author-producer Gertrude Berg. Miss Berg said it was impossible to obtain a sponsor for the television series because Loeb had been branded a Communist by the smear sheet.

Joining the fight against Red Channels this week was the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, who pointed out that Loeb, "as with the Jean Muir case, has been denied employment in his profession because of an irresponsible and unverified listing in a publication which has set itself up as an institution having the final word as to who shall be permitted to entertain the American public."

Step by step, said the Council, "the networks and other sponsors of entertainment are ceding authority to the publishers of Red Channels who dictate who shall appear on their programs. In all cases thus far made public, the artist has been dropped without notice or official explanation."

The Council called for public support of the blacklisted artist to enable him to better resist such action, pointing out that "all artists are threatened. None is safe. All fearfully await the next edition of the parent publication Counterattack, wondering, if by some chance, they are listed, meaning an abrupt end to careers years in the building."

On the West Coast, Paul Price, radio television editor of the Los Angeles Daily News, lashed Red Channels as "out and out censorship."

Price said that Loeb had denied "any Communist leanings" but has nonetheless been deprived of his career by the action of sponsors and advertising agencies bowing to the screening demands of the publishers of Red Channels and their backers. He called the publishers 'gossip mongers' who deprive people of their careers because of unfounded rumor.

"Isn't there," he asked, "a slight question of constitutional rights involved here?"

Red Channels is published in New York by two ex-FBI men, Ted Kirkpatrick and Francis McNamara. It purports to list liberal and progressive organizational ties and activities of many artists in the popular mediums of communications.

It directs itself to sponsors and advertising agencies, and boasts that it puts into action the blacklisting demands of the House Un-American Committee.

Red Channels has attacked such artists as Lena Horne, the late J. Edward Bromberg, Gypsy Rose Lee and Fredric March. In an attack on Jean Muir, Red Channels successfully had her excluded from the air.

The sheet has been given the responsibility in liberal and progressive circles for the recent untimely death of actress Mady Christians who played 'Mama' in 'I Remember Mama.' She, too, was denied employment in her profession as a result of the Red Channels attacks.

"It is past time that such a situation should exist in our country," said the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. "Artists must be able to work at their professions without the fear of sudden and unexplained removal from the means of livelihood. We are unreservedly opposed to the use of blacklist in determining qualifications of artists," the Council added.

"We support the action of Actor's Equity, Television Authority and all other organized bodies that range themselves with those who stand for militant and continuing opposition to blacklist."

'Peace Will Win' Starts Second Week at Stanley



A scene from the powerful Joris Ivens-Jerzy Szelubski full-length documentary film "Peace Will Win" now in its second week at the Stanley Theatre (N. Y.). The film describes the historic 1950 World Peace Congress held in Warsaw. Seen here as the Congress is about to open are Soviet writer Alexander Fadeyev and Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council.

College Paper Praises Aptheker's History of Negro People in U. S.

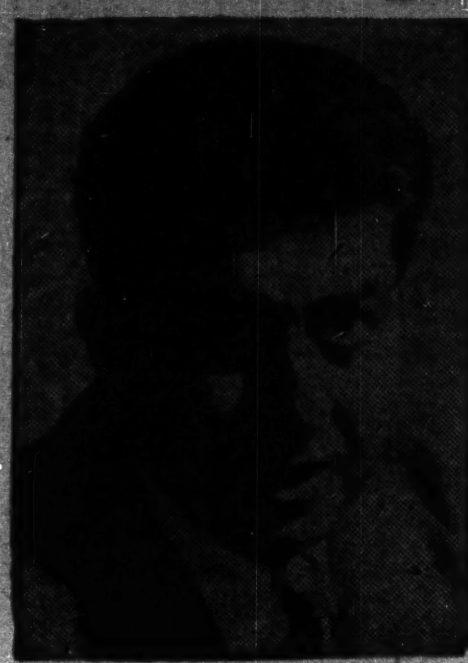
High praise for Herbert Aptheker's Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States (Citadel Press, \$7.50) appeared in a recent issue of The Chicago Maroon, weekly organ of the students at the University of Chicago.

The book is a "rich collection of documents . . . of slave revolts, petitions for and purchases of freedom, demands for education," said LeRoy Wolins, staff writer on The Maroon. "The appearance of the book," he added, "is . . . almost a revolution. For in it is collected the irrefutable evidence that almost everything taught about the role of the Negro in the building of our nation is either outright falsehood or nearly so."

Wolins wrote further: "Aptheker's 450 documents, half million words, almost 1,000 pages, culled from eight times that amount of material studied, deals in the flesh-and-blood reality of slave revolts, petitions for and purchases of freedom, demands for education. This rather than the pompous apologist platitudes which fill the 'revisionist' histories."

"The sections on the abolitionist period, the Civil War and the Reconstruction years, in that they deal with the first great peak of the activity of the Negro people struggling for freedom, most strikingly clash with the outlook which readers will bring to the work."

"It takes 370 pages to cover Negro participation in the abolitionist movement alone with such unpassive entries as 'A



HERBERT APTHEKER

Public Discussion of Insurrection, 1858'; 'A Call to Rebellion, 1849'; 'Negroes Deal with a Betrayer, 1858'; 'Letters from Southern Negro Underground Agents, 1859-60'; 'The Oberlin-Wellington (Ohio) Rescue Case, 1858-59'; and 'A Negro Participant Tells of John Brown's Raid, 1859.'

"The Civil War section is heightened by the striking 'Men of Color, to Arms!' appeal which followed Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

"Eight pages of documents deal with the Negro in Congress during Reconstruction."

"The book winds up with the beginnings of the still widening and deepening fight of the Negro people for full citizenship covered in a section titled 'The Developing Negro Libera-

tion Movement' 1901-1910. Here we find the formulations of the Niagara Movement and the early NAACP, with much of the leadership coming from the sociologist-historian novelist William E. Burghardt DuBois."

"It is DuBois himself, in a short preface, who best conveys the meaning of this work," said The Maroon writer.

"We have the record of kings and gentlemen ad nauseum and in stupid detail," said DuBois. "But of the common run of human beings, and particularly of the half or wholly submerged working group, the world has saved all too little of authentic record and tried to forget or ignore even the little saved. With regard to Negroes in America, in addition to the common neglect of a society patterned on assumed aristocracy, came also the attempt, conscious or unconscious, to obscure the shame of slavery by stressing natural inferiority which would render it impossible for Negroes to make, much less leave, any record of revolt or struggle, any human reaction to utter degradation. Many of us for years have known of the existence of wide literature which contradicted such assumptions and efforts. I hasten to greet the day of the appearance of this volume, as a milestone on the road to truth."

The Maroon critic concludes:

"This book will soon be available at the University of Chicago bookstore. It certainly deserves as wide attention as Myrdal received."

'Soviets in Central Asia' by W. P. and Zelda K. Coates

HOW SOCIALISM IS TRANSFORMING ASIA

SOVIETS IN CENTRAL ASIA, by W. P. and Zelda K. Coates, Philosophical Library, New York, \$4.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

It is fashionable for both the 'liberal' and the unabashedly imperialist defenders of Anglo-American foreign policy to justify the continued domination of such countries as Iran and Egypt by denying their ability to survive if left to themselves. Freedom and social reform, the implication is, make a deadly combination for any colonial or semi-colonial country.

The book by W. P. and Zelda Coates, Soviets in Central Asia, tells the story of countries and peoples which leaped from feudal conditions under Czarist rule to democratic society and advanced economic and social conditions under Soviet socialism in the unbelievably brief span of three decades.

The progress of Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and the other areas of Soviet Central Asia, recorded by the British authors after a recent and lengthy tour, demonstrates that the imperialists' fear of 'losing' the continent of Asia is valid one.

But, as the Coates' book stresses, it is not the mythical 'lame labor' or 'Soviet imperialism' which threatens to sweep colonial rule from Asia, but the maturation of national liberation and socialist progress in the Soviet Asian republics, and now, 'people's China, by the other Asian peoples.

To cite one example, in 1913 the city of Alma Ata in Kazakhstan was a Tsarist garrison town, with unpaved streets, no electricity, no gas, the nearest railroad 180 miles away, with a population of 27,000 of whom

only 570 were industrial workers, employed in primitive handicraft.

Today, Alma Ata is a modern city of 300,000, a film-producing center of the Soviet Union. Its primary schools hold 40,000 children, it has its own university, medical, law, agricultural and other colleges with 10,000 students.

In 1914, Kazakhstan had a literacy rate of only 2 percent of the population. Today, it is exactly the reverse. Only 1 to 2 percent remain less than wholly literate. Kazakh culture, suppressed under the Tsars, flourishes under Soviet socialism, with over 4,000 libraries, 40 legitimate theatres, 1,200 movie houses, 25 museums and 350 newspapers in an area where once the iron heel of Tsarism crushed all attempts to lift the people.

One might compare the achievements of Kazakhstan under Soviet rule with the lot of the oppressed, impoverished people of semi-feudal Iran or, to bring it closer to home, to Jim Crow Mississippi, with its plantation system, its Jim Crow terror, its primitive school system, its one and only bookstore.

A good many commentators have been "warning" lately that the land reform in People's China is just a big fake because all the Chinese peasants will be 'forced' into collective farms anyway, thereby negating the reforms.

The Coates in their account of the progress of the Soviet Central Asian republics, show how the collective farm system there has enriched the peasants and advanced agriculture, making areas self-sufficient, increasing the land's yield, introducing new crops and developing large irrigation projects and wresting new lands from the

desert.

They describe how amazingly rapid has been the industrialization of the areas which only 30 short years ago were back in the feudal ages. In Kirghizia, "the nomad cattle-herders of 1917" have become the "engine-drivers, type-setters, machine-operators, technicians and engineers" of today. And all this, as the author points out, was accomplished with the help of the Russian people, numerically the largest group within the Soviet Union, the group maligned in our newspapers for their "Russian imperialism."

Why don't the newspapers write about Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and the rest of Soviet Central Asia? Clearly this reluctance to do so when all the world is eager for news of Asia, when every paper is filled with references to India, and Iran and China, stems from the fear that to reveal the tremendous gulf between the advanced Soviet Asia and the backward, semi-feudal Iran would be to expose a multitude of lies about Soviet socialism.

The Coates book starts with this quote by Lenin:

"We want a voluntary union of nations—a union which would permit of no oppression of one nation by another—such a union as would be based on the most complete confidence, on a clear understanding of fraternal unity, on entirely voluntary consent."

This book proves to the hilt that Lenin's formulation of Soviet policy at his country's infancy, has been diligently applied in the years of its maturity.

Soviets in Central Asia, with its account of the history of the area; its thorough documentation; eye-witness reportage and fine photographs is a valuable contribution to peace and Anglo-American-Soviet understanding.

'A New Day and A New Era'

The wife of a bail fund trustee imprisoned for keeping his trust tells what her husband's imprisonment meant to her.

MRS. DOROTHY HUNTON, wife of Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, distinguished Negro scholar and editor who was jailed for six months in federal jails for keeping his trust as a trustee of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, tells what the enforced separation meant to her in Freedom, Negro news magazine. "It was a heavy blow almost smothering me for a while," she writes. "Now that the long months of waiting have passed . . . we can count the hardship of our separation . . . as an opportunity and gain."

She writes:

"Six months for contempt of court! These were bitter words for me to comprehend and accept when my husband was sentenced on July 9, along with other trustees of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, because of their refusal to betray their trust and turn over the records of the bail fund to the court."

"The days that followed were also bitter. As I struggled with myself to find my way in those early weeks, I was suddenly shocked into the realization that I was not at all the person I had thought I was. In fact, I discovered that I had the same weaknesses that I had so often pointed out in others. The heavy blow almost smothered me for a while. It was not easy to see things objectively, impersonally. It was not easy to understand why everyone else did not react just as I did to this terrible thing."

"But somehow I managed to recover my balance. I came to see my problem and what had happened in the proper focus of the people's forward march toward freedom and peace. I had been afraid. But now I was no longer afraid."

"Believe me when I say that the struggle was not easy. At last, however, came the satisfaction of a deeper understanding of my place at the side of all those men and women—especially among my own people—who are determined, whatever the personal cost, to make this a decent world in which to live."

"This understanding brings with it not only an abiding sense of personal freedom, but

also a sense of great responsibility to one's fellow men. There is much work to be done, and few there are who are willing to serve. But serve we must, if we wish to be free."

"We hear so much about loyalty today. Loyalty, as I understand it, is not something that is demanded of one. Loyalty is recognition of the truth and the determination to follow it. It is loyalty to principle, to ideals, and to the fulfillment of those ideals in our daily lives. This to me is the real loyalty, certainly something altogether different from the loyalty oath business that we see today being used to make this country of ours into a nation of panic-driven sheep."

"But we need not be discouraged, those of us who have remained loyal to our ideals. Indeed, I am not. For this is a new day, a new era. And the places of those who have fallen by the wayside will be filled by new and stronger soldiers ready to join hand in hand with those who are determined to complete the unfinished work of the Harriet Tubmans, Sojourner Truths and Frederick Douglasses."

"Where are the 20th century Sojourners, Tubmans and Douglasses?"

"Where are YOU hiding? Do you not know there's no hiding place down here, and that you cannot find a safe place for yourself and loved ones as long as your brothers and sisters are still strung up on trees or shot in the back? The time has come when we Negro women, especially, must unite and work together for the freedom and dignity of our people."

"The record I have set down here my husband was able to glimpse piecemeal in the sequence of my letters to him in jail. He saw what was happening to me, how I found myself. As I was proud of what he had done in defense of his ideals, so I am thankful to be able to say, that he too was proud of the new wife that this experience gave him. And so, now that the long months of waiting have passed and he is back home once more, we can count the hardship of our separation not as a punishment and loss but as an opportunity and gain."



DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON (left) as he arrived at La Guardia Airport in New York after serving a six-month sentence in federal jails for keeping his trust as trustee of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund. With him are Paul Robeson and Mrs. Dorothy Hunton.

Relief Cut, Children's Diet Is Limited to Oatmeal



This Seattle, Wash., mother and her five children are attempting to make a dinner out of oatmeal. Since slashes in the Aid to Dependent Children program, oatmeal has become a basic ingredient in the diet. The latter half of each month, 24,000 children in the state seldom get fruits, green vegetables, milk and meat. Faces of the family are not shown as a protection to them.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Mother, Churchwoman Wife, and . . . Victim

Mrs. Gordy's husband defended their home; he has been sent to Michigan's state prison for life. This is the story of a valiant woman who is carrying forward the fight against great odds.

By CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS
DETROIT.

TO THE LONG LIST of women victims of the white supremacy rule of monopoly in America can now be added the name of Pearl Gordy, valiant Negro woman, mother, churchwoman and wife.

The circumstances surrounding Mrs. Pearl Gordy of 1011 Alger Street, Detroit, are not unique to her. Like the more recent Harriet Moore, Mrs. Gordy is being made to suffer because her husband, Charles Gordy, Sr., dared to think he was entitled to rights of citizenship granted to other citizens of this America of ours. He defended his home against illegal entry by Detroit police.

Mrs. Gordy spent the early years of her marriage preparing her eight children for a useful life. Mrs. Gordy, the churchwoman, spends a great deal of her time in church and church activities. And to this day, Mrs. Gordy, the wife, is the valiant woman who has reaffirmed her belief that her husband has the right to repulse intrusions into his home. Police entered, pulled guns and later fired at Gordy who returned the fire, killing one cop.

Gordy was tried and found "guilty" of first degree murder. Mrs. Gordy spoke of the "last day" of her husband's trial.

"I was trying to be happy and believe that my husband would be freed; but yet, I felt all weigh-



MRS. PEARL GORDY, wife of Charles Gordy, Sr., a member of Ford Local 600 who is now serving a life sentence in Jackson State Prison for defending his home from illegal entry by Detroit police on Nov. 22, 1950.

ed down with the reaction to such a verdict as I read it in the eyes of the policemen who entered the courtroom just before the jury reached a decision. I felt that my Charlie would never reach home alive if found not guilty."

Mrs. Gordy has tried to dispel any thoughts of a vendetta by the police against her family. This presents difficulties, however, when her house is pointed out to rookie policemen as that of the "cop killer." Or the questioning of her neighbors, asking what sort of fellow this Gordy was. Or her son's inability to get a job because he is his father's son. Or her own inability to get immediate relief from the city Welfare department. Also the obvious frameup of her nephew Stafford Gordy, doing life for "first degree murder."

She has heard her son tell many times of the clippings (of the trial and sentencing) attached to his record at the Veterans Administration. And every day she sees the holes in her walls from the piercing bullets of policemen who forced their way in the Sunday morning the attack took place by 100 cops.

And now, the prison allows her only four letters a month and the monthly visit allowed must be shared with other visitors.

Perhaps, more heart-rending than all or any of these discouragements is to be unable to raise the six to seven hundred dollars needed to get the transcript of the trial in order to reopen the case.

Again I say of Pearl Gordy. Add her name, a valiant woman, to the long list of wives of framed up workers.

Pentagon Aim: Balk Truce, Spread War to China

See Page 3

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

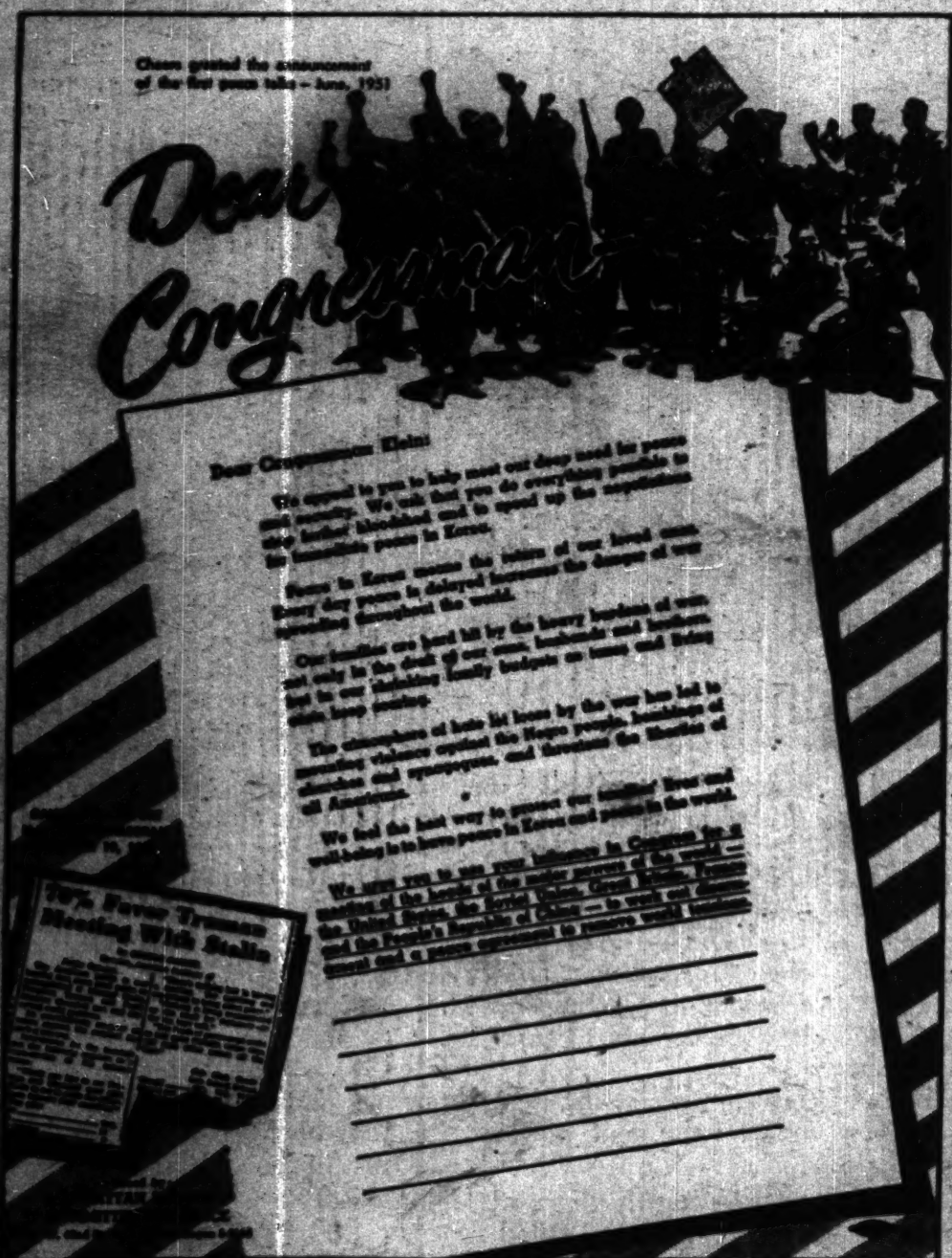
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 4 26 January 27, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

POW CHRISTMAS SERVICE.—Catholics who are prisoners of war in North Korea hold a Christmas Eve church service at a camp in North Korea. See page 6 for another Christmas picture of POWS.



ASK 300,000 HERE TO SIGN 'NO-WAR PACT' PETITIONS



PEACE PETITION now being circulated in New York is reproduced above (reduced in size). It calls for an immediate peace in Korea and a meeting of the major world powers to effect a lasting peace.

1,000 to Lobby In Albany Tues. on Unemployed Aid

—See Back Page

THE SWELLING tide for a peace pact between the five countries which could actually make and keep the peace together—the U.S., USSR, Britain, France and China—advanced on many fronts last week.

In New York, where nearly a quarter of a million people tired of the Korean war, high taxes and high prices had signed Christmas peace cards to President Truman (the AP reported the White House had received more Christmas cards than ever before) a campaign for another 300,000 signatures addressed specifically to election year conscious Congressmen got under way with a city-wide conference.

At this meeting, the Rev. Reginald Bass of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn told delegates from the big town's borough and neighborhood peace groups to pay no attention to those who dare call peace "subversive."

"What you are doing," he said, "is the finest thing any American can do. As the prophet Isaiah said, 'Woe unto those who call good evil and evil good.'"

Someone whom President Tru-

man won't dare challenge once said "Blessed are the Peacemakers." Calling the Korean war "the last of the colonial wars," Rev. Bass said he has found that the people "are just absolutely sick of it. They can't be panicked into seeing red any longer. The whole structure of war is falling to pieces here as well as in Europe."

Lending emphasis to these words were developments at the UN's General Assembly in Paris showing the rising sentiment for big power negotiations. A great moral victory was won for the Soviet Union's simple and powerful appeal for a Big Five pact to end world differences. Instead of the usual Wall Street satellite totals of 53-5 and such figures, the vote fell to 35 against, and 11 for, with 13 significant abstentions marking a crack in the usual automatic totals on this powerful issue. Joining in the affirmative vote were Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Deserting the Wall Street position were four of the Latin-American countries usually regarded as automatic satellites of the U.S. This develop-

ment adds importance to the forthcoming Western Hemisphere Peace Conference in Brazil.

From widely separated parts of the U.S. important developments were reported in the peace crusade for a peace pact. In Montana ranching and farming country, the Middle Forks Farmers Union Local 123 unanimously endorsed and signed the American Peace Crusade petitions and sent them to President Truman, Senator Murray, Rep. Mansfield and National Farmers Union president James Patton.

New Jersey got into the swing with a lively conference opening a drive for 50,000 petition signatures. The crushing new taxes proposed in the military budget were seen as adding many more Americans to the 70 percent found by the Gallup Poll in favor of big power meetings to iron things out.

Six hundred million people in the world had already signed up for a Big Five meeting, and the people of our country were moving into the campaign with both feet.

Patterson Back, Speaks Sunday. On His Fight in UN on Genocide

THE MAN who charged the United States government in the United Nations in Paris with complicity in the violent deaths of thousands of Negroes came home this week to report on his mission.

After being held in customs by vengeful officials for more than two hours while a mass welcoming party waited for him, William L. Patterson emerged from the International Airport's customs room, answered the roar of welcome, fervently kissed his wife, Mrs. Louise Thompson Patterson, and his nine-year-old daughter, Mary Lou, and told the press how the book, "We Charge Genocide," had created a sensation in Europe.

"Not one U.S. delegate to the United Nations would answer to our petition against genocide," Patterson said. "But it was brought up by other delegates several times."

been "hounded" by the State Department whose agents tried to lift his passport and silence him. U. S. government officials, he said, put pressure on the British government to bar him from stopping in London, a right he won only after English societies protested to the Home Office directly.

Before he reached the press room of the airport, custom officials had lifted his passport and three European newspapers—two French and one Hungarian—to prevent the U. S. press from revealing European reactions to the genocide petition.

Despite these official efforts to smother the petition against the killing of Negroes by violence and Jim Crow living conditions, Patterson related how he had broadcast to all Europe over radio stations in Prague and Budapest the full statement he had made to the United Nations. European newspapers, he said, gave full coverage

to the petition and one French paper called the book, "We Charge Genocide" "the best read book in Europe."

In greeting the welcoming crowd, Patterson shouted to them above the airport din: "They wouldn't listen to us in the UN because we were blocked by the United States delegation, but they will hear aplenty from us from now on back here!"

There were cries of "Right!" "Right!" and oral invitations to Patterson's Welcome Home mass meeting Sunday in Rockland Palace, 155 St. and Eighth Ave., at 8 p.m.

Patterson is expected to go to trial March 10 in Washington, D. C., on a "contempt" charge growing out of a house committee hearing in which he was called a "black is-of-b—" by Georgia's Henderson Lovelace Lanham.

PATTERSON TOLD of having

New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 200 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganders have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

Ill, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cushi, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of the Matt Cvetics and Paul Crouches



STEVE NELSON

es has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoolpigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Apteker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are "children, fools and puppets, who can be used, abused and insured."

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 8, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party. "Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policies. Davis led



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. He was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

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Negro History Week

The latest and most dramatic development in the historical struggle for Negro Liberation will be reported in the special Negro History Week issue of The Worker Feb. 16. The issue will highlight the fight on Genocide, developments in the field of Negro culture, the campaign for peace, for jobs, for equality in sports, etc.

You can order a bundle of 12 copies for \$1. Get your order in now to The Worker, 50 E. 13th St. New York 3, N. Y.

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, Executive Secretary of the Harlem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Prazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 117 St. the family of Mrs. Alethea Murray live in a condemned house which was ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 132 to 135 Sts., and from 139 to 142 Sts. is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartments will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rent houses.

But the people can defeat this despot. They can continue the coalition that defeated Metropolitan Life despite the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling favoring the right of landlords to "select" tenants. They can demand the aid and support of politicians.

Textile Workers Restless As Their Leaders Retreat

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEITHER the top leaders of the CIO nor the heads of both factions running the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) have come forward with a fight-back plan as both woolen and cotton manufacturers began a campaign of mass shutdowns of mills to force a cut in wages and higher workloads by March 15. The textile workers, meanwhile, were growing restless.

There isn't a sign of a southern organizing drive although many companies, following the lead of the American Woolen Co., threaten to move their operations south.

The only "solution" offered by leaders of the TWUA is advice to the mill owners to "modernize" their plants to be able to combat southern competition. Replying to that argument, Kenneth B. Cook, of the Rhode Island Textile Assn., said northern mills spent \$138,250,000 on new labor-saving equipment in the past five years. But he claimed labor costs were the real problem.

THE TRUTH is that Southern mills are also "modernizing" and that it is futile to seek a solution while playing the millowners "efficiency" game as the leaders of the TWUA are doing. Only all-out resistance and an all-out drive to organize the South—a drive that would take the major strength of the CIO as a whole—could halt the mill-owner tactic of threatening to move South or actually doing so.

Far from doing much in that respect for the past decade, the faction-torn TWUA has dropped so far in its effectiveness that in recent months the union lost the major contracts it had in the South. Among its losses was the pact covering more than 10,000 workers of Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., largest textile enterprise in the South.

A SCARE has been thrown into scores of New England woolen and cotton towns as local newspapers headline the threats of companies to move South. The speech of president Francis W. White of American Woollens threatening to move that company's 21 plants South, was given special prominence. As if by a pre-arranged plan, other companies also began to issue similar threats and implement them with actual shutdowns.

Shutdowns also came thick and

fast from the New Bedford Fall River cotton area. Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates decided to close down "indefinitely" its Fall River mill employing 2,000. Sagamore Manufacturing employing 1,000 other Fall River workers also announced a shutdown.

The appetite of the millowners increases day by day as they see the TWUA's leadership on the run. The union set the pattern for its renewal of contracts in the wool industry by an agreement with Wyandotte Mills in two New England towns raising the workload 50 percent with wages to remain unchanged.

THE ONE FACTOR that is apparently a source of chief worry to both the mill owners and the union's leaders is the rising restlessness among the workers. This was shown in Lawrence through a scare headline in the weekly pro-millowner sheet of that city, The Bee that came out with a scare headline across its front page saying "Reds Try To Intervene In Local Textile Spot!" Below the headline is an alarmist story over a leaflet issued to the Lawrence woolen workers by the local Communist Party. The 800-word leaflet is reprinted in full as evidence of the plot to spoil the less-wage-more-work agreement that is being cooked up.

The net effect of that journalistic job was to bring the Communist leaflet and some very sound advice to thousands of Lawrence workers. The Communist leaflet said:

"The time has come for the textile workers of Lawrence to pull their strength and draw the line against the union-busting drive of the textile manufacturers," and notes how American Woollens' announcement of cancellation of the TWUA's contract is a "declaration of war."

NOTING the 500 percent increase in profits for American Woollens in 1951 over 1950, the Communists said "those figures give the lie to the millowners' propaganda that they 'cannot compete with the south.'"

"The policy of cooperating with the companies in increasing workloads has brought nothing but more unemployment and hardships for the Lawrence textile workers," continued the leaflet and

points to a statement of the area director of the union that if American Woollens wanted a heavier workload it had only to notify the union that such change was needed to meet competition.

Calling for a policy of defending the interests of the workers and not those of the employers, the Communist leaflet continued:

"The workers should fight for the unity of all workers to defend their living standards. All raids between the CIO and AFL textile unions must be stopped. In the TWUA-CIO, instead of (Emil) Rieve and (George) Baldanzi fighting for power they should unite their forces to unite to resist any increase in workloads, fight for the 30-hour week for forty hours pay, and so immediately ORGANIZE THE SOUTH."

THE LAWRENCE Communists further called for revival of a past United Labor Committee of the area to beat back the attack, the leaflet concluded: "Urge your delegates to press for setting up joint fighting back

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1,000 to Lobby in Albany Tues. on Unemployed Aid

By MICHAEL SINGER

MONOPOLISTS who wrote the Hughes-Brees Law and their stooge legislators who sponsored and steamrollered it through the Legislature last year are showing definite signs of disquiet on the eve of the 1,000-man labor lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 29. What had been a contemptuous disregard for labor's demand to repeal this vicious statute is now changed to platitudinous alibis for passing it; frantic distortions to prove its "workability," and even strong hints that some of the more onerous provisions may be amended.

Gov. Dewey has been forced to propose legislative improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act which he hopes to use as a diversion from the Hughes-Brees Law and Sen. John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican, author of the law, is reportedly incensed at Unemployment Insurance Director Milton O. Loysen for "undermining" the law by citing mounting unemployment in the state.

THE HUGHES-BREES atmosphere in the State Legislature is quite different from that of 1951. Last year the CIO, AFL and Independent labor organizations, while opposed to the measure, were submerged in a feeling of pessimism and helplessness. Re-

Four workers representing different crafts and industries will tell what the Hughes-Brees law has done to cripple their unemployment insurance benefits this Sunday, Jan. 27, on WLIR at 2:30 p.m. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which sponsors the weekly program, has given its time to a pharmacist, painter, furrier and electrical worker who will describe the effects of the Hughes-Brees Law and the fight to repeal it.

Reactionary tides appeared too strong to overcome and it was left to the United Labor Action Committee to carry the fight against the COP steamroller and the sham opposition of the Democrats.

Aside from the political expediencies of an election year, legislators are feeling the effects in the current session of the mounting labor unity behind Sen. Bianchi's bill to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law. The East Harlem Republican-Laborite is giving Republican wheels a real case of jitters and top officials of CIO and AFL have conferred with him lengthily on his measure.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE convened on Jan. 9 Harold Carno,

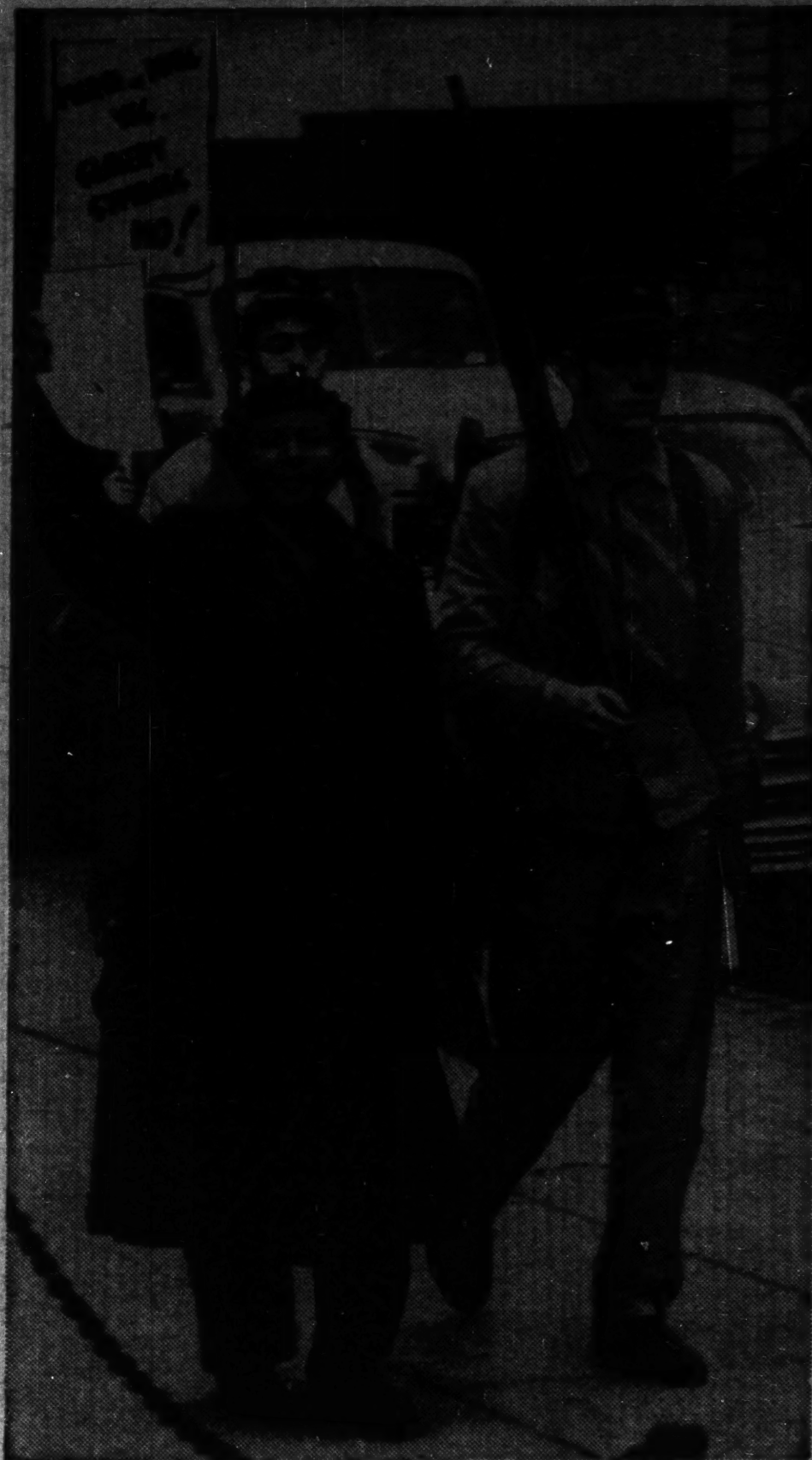
state CIO secretary-treasurer, voiced his opinion that "the best we can hope for were some amendments to the Hughes-Brees Act. Harold Hanover, AFL legislative representative, also was reported as doubtful whether the law could be outrightly eliminated. Then something happened—Sen. Bianchi called a conference in New York City on Jan. 19 to which more than 100 unionists came, including leading officials of AFL building trades locals. They unanimously endorsed a program of action to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law.

It was a memorable development in recent labor history and its effect in Albany was electrifying. The following Monday CIO officials gave Bronx Assemblyman Louis Peck a series of amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Law. AFL leaders held hurried confabs on ways and means to repeal the Hughes-Brees statute, and legislative whips met to map a plan for blocking the Bianchi repeal bill.

COUPLED with Bianchi's notice to Sen. Arthur Wicks, majority leader, that he intended to move for discharge of his measure, came word of a mass labor delegation to Albany on Jan. 29. Sponsored by the United Labor Action Committee, the caravan will include 250 furriers, 150 electrical workers, 50 drug clerks and pharmacists, scores of garment, furniture, painter and public workers, and contingents of housewives and consumers who are directly affected by the budget blows of curtailed and wiped out jobless benefits.

The delegation will march up State Street to the Capitol where pickets will ring the building. Conferences with legislators, the governor's office, committee chairman and majority and minority leaders are planned, to be topped off by a Chancellor's Hall rally in the afternoon.

Whatever dim views labor leaders held for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law are being rapidly changed by the rush of events.



"MARCH OF DIMES, YES; But Slavery Symbols, No!" So reads a picket sign carried this week by Oakland, Cal., Civil Rights Congress members marching alongside "Confederate" soldiers who "seized" the city in a March of Dimes stunt. When students from the College of Pacific refused to call off their Confederate flag stunt, CRC members picketed the demonstration and distributed leaflets explaining their stand. Picket is Mrs. Theo Goff.

Rank and file pressure on CIO and AFL officialdom to back the Bianchi measure is becoming hard to ignore.

THE BIANCHI PROPOSAL, in addition to eliminating the Hughes-Brees Law, has six major revisions of the present Unemployment Insurance Law. It would increase maximum benefits to \$40 a week plus dependency of \$3 for each dependent up to 3 depend-

ents; extend the benefit period to 52 weeks; eliminate the seven-week penalty disqualification period for workers involved in industrial disputes; extend coverage of employers of 1 or more workers; extend coverage for charitable, scientific and educational employees, and eliminate the one-week waiting period.

The labor lobby will entrain for Albany at 7:30 a.m. from Grand Central Station. Round trip tickets for \$8 can be obtained at the United Labor Action Committee office, 210 W. 50 St. Telephone number there is JUDSON 6-4922.

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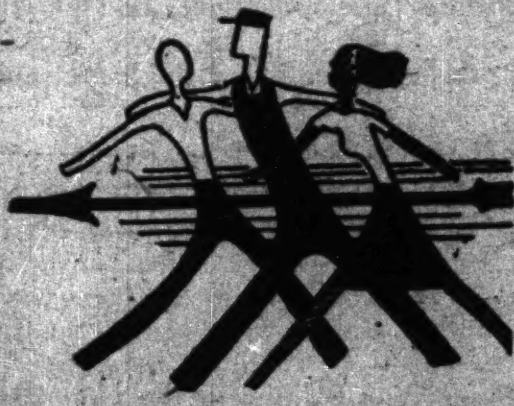
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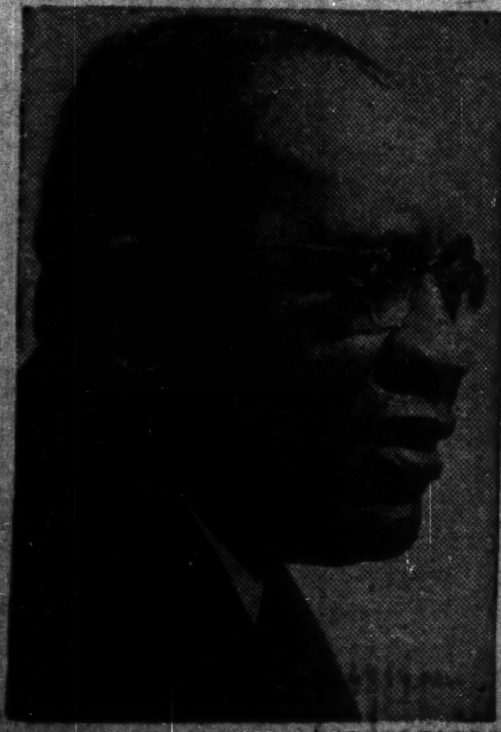
Bishop J. H. Clayborn
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**Institute Classes
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Enrollments in new classes in the Institute of Marxist Studies, which began this week, will be accepted throughout the week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The winter term program of the School includes 14 beginning Institute classes on three educational levels. First year classes are available for any week-day evening or Saturday morning; second year classes for any evening except Monday, or on Saturday morning; and advanced seminars for Monday, Wednesday or Thursday evenings. Classes meet for three hours once a week for a period of 34 weeks.

The first year Institute program centers around the theme: Capitalism and Socialism: The Working Class and the Marxist World Outlook. Second year Institute studies develop the theme: The Rise of Socialism in the Epoch of Imperialism. There are three advanced seminars: on "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," on "Marx's Capital, Volume I," and on "Lenin and Stalin on the National Question." The first and second year curricula consist of integrated programs of study in different fields of Marxist science, whereas the advanced seminars involve specialized study in selected fields.

NEW JERSEY EDITION The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 4 26 January 27, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

POW CHRISTMAS SERVICE.—Catholics who are prisoners of war in North Korea hold a Christmas Eve church service at a camp in North Korea. See page 6 for another Christmas picture of POWS.



Pentagon Aim: Balk Truce, Spread War to China

See Page 3



TO SAVE SAM JORDAN—These Bayonne civic and religious leaders came to the State House last week. They are (left to right): Rabbi Rubin Benelstein, Max Kleinbaum, director of Bayonne's Jewish Community Council, Rev. A. Nelson Bennett of First Methodist Church, and Judge A. A. Melnick.

ASK DRISCOLL STOP NEGRO EXTRADITION

TRENTON, N. J.—Sam Jordan, 22-year-old Bayonne Negro who has been in Hudson County jail since before Christmas, will be forced to return to Georgia brutality and peonage, unless Gov. Driscoll changes his mind.

Pressure to urge Gov. Driscoll to reconsider—he has already signed Jordan's extradition papers—came from more than a dozen of Bayonne's church, labor and civic leaders, who jammed the State House hearing last Wednesday before Driscoll's aide, Leon Milmed. But the most unexpected witness for Jordan was not in the room . . . he was the Chief U. S. Probation Officer in Georgia's middle district—who is in close touch with Jordan's case.

His letter was read into the record by a Newark probation officer, John T. Dizer, who said Jordan's conduct has been "exemplary." The Georgia official wrote:

"We do hope extradition is refused. . . because the sheriff is unusually antagonistic. . . This is

a seething political community. The attempted extradition is a political move. Hartley (Jordan's former employer) is seeking to place responsibility for the whole theft on Sam Jordan when actually he, Arthur Hartley, is the guilty party."

The Bayonne turnout to save Jordan included a judge, a Catholic priest, a rabbi, Methodist and Baptist ministers, the vice-president of Aircraft Workers Local 1035 and the financial secretary of Local 160, Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Other who came were the director of the Jewish Community Center, a Jersey City minister who had flown to the Mims, Fla., funeral of Mrs. Harry T. Moore, bomb-murder victim, and Bayonne's entire Civil Rights Council, a group including all the major church and civic groups.

The Rev. Charles H. S. Watkins of Friendship Baptist Church, Bayonne president of the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People and treasurer of the NAACP State Conference, told Milmed at the hearing:

"Georgia showed no interest in this case for years. They were made aware of it by the Hartleys, who suffer from a shortage of labor because of the notorious treatment of Negro workers in Washington County. If Gov. Driscoll sends Jordan back he will aid and abet the practice of peonage."

Father Frederick McTernan of St. Andrew's Church, recounting his own experience in the south, said: "It is an unwritten law in the south that a Negro never says no to a white man. This is especially true in an employer relationship. If he does, he suffers the penalty, which frequently is death."

The priest cited the facts in Jordan's case, where the planter, Hartley, and his brother were accused along with Jordan of the theft of bags of pea seeds. The white men were freed. Jordan and

PROTESTS CONTINUE ON FLORIDA OUTRAGES

Thousands of working people, speaking through many trade union locals, voiced the horror that is mounting in Jersey against the brutal Christmas Day murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, and other terrorist acts in Florida.

In Camden Local 103 IUE in the big RCA plant demanded federal action in a resolution passed unanimously at a membership meeting. Alfreda Hood, chairman of the civil rights committee of Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers, in the giant Campbell's Soup Company, announced her union had wired President Truman demanding effective action, and was planning further steps to reinforce the wire. The South Jersey CIO Council adopted a resolution.

A membership meeting of Local 461 IUE in the Singer plant in Elizabeth unanimously endorsed the resolution proposed by the fair practices committee pledging full support to the CIO and NAACP campaigns to halt the racist violence.

Workers in the Tele-Tone shop, members of Local 430 UE also passed a resolution demanding federal action. Each local authorized issuance of a leaflet to all members and both were represented at a meeting of the Elizabeth NAACP which planned a mass protest rally to be held in the near future.

Earlier the New Jersey CIO Council had urged congressmen from this state to institute a congressional investigation of the failure of Florida officials to safeguard the rights of citizens.

In Newark plans were proceeding for a protest rally sponsored by the Newark Baptist Ministers Conference. This action, together with telegrams to President Truman, Governor Warren and Congressman Addonizio, was decided at an earlier meeting of the clergymen.

Front-page notice was given by the Newark Sunday News to a letter from Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Essex County chairman of the Progressive Party, to President Truman charging him with "political whitewash of lynch law." The Clinton Hill chapter of Civil Rights Congress carried through a neighborhood protest rally. Even partial reports showed

Congress Gets Bill On Florida Terror

A bill guaranteeing preservation of civil rights and outlawing discrimination on a federal level was introduced into Congress by Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D-NJ).

Referring to recent outrages in Florida, Rep. Addonizio said: "We cannot look to state officials in the various southern states to bring to justice those responsible for crimes that are committed to maintain the existing social pattern there. The only effective method of ending such outrages is to treat them as crimes against the United States and punishable by federal law."

A large delegation of New Jersey trade unionists recently requested he introduce such legislation.

protest seething in other parts of the state. The Jewish War Veterans post in Trenton demanded federal action. The League of Women Voters in Asbury Park voted support to the memorial meeting of the local chapter of the NAACP on Feb. 10 in St. Stephens AME Zion Church. A protest meeting sponsored by the local Civil Rights Congress was scheduled for Jan. 24 in Paterson.

Thousands of leaflets, issued by trade unions, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party and the Civil Rights Congress, were distributed throughout the state.

The board of directors of Fepeco, a Toms River cooperative, with more than 200 farmers, commented the New Jersey Assembly for their adoption of Assemblyman Bowser's resolution and demanded the Attorney-General act against "the hooded murderers of the Southland who are the real subversives of our country."

Living Cost At New High

TRENTON. — It's no news to you, but your dollar was worth just 51 cents in December—and a little less today. Official Jersey figures showed the price level for December to be 98.2 percent above the pre-war level. Food, as usual, showed the biggest price rise. In 1951 as a whole prices rose 6.6 percent.

New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganers have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

Ill, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cush, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

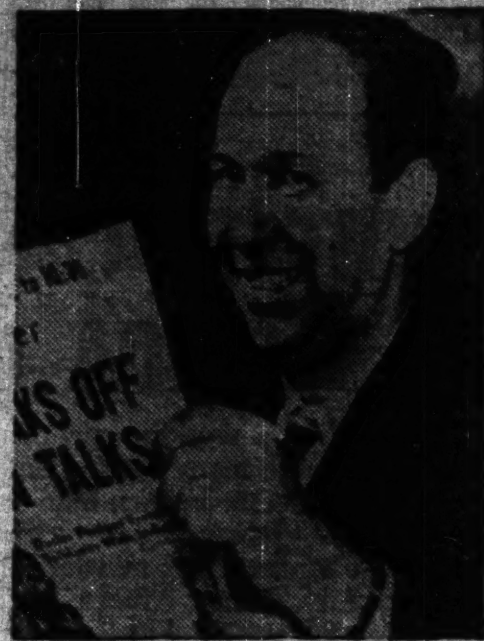
Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of the Matt Cvetics and Paul Crouches

PITTSBURGH.



STEVE NELSON

es has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoopigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacist" viewpoint that Negroes are

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

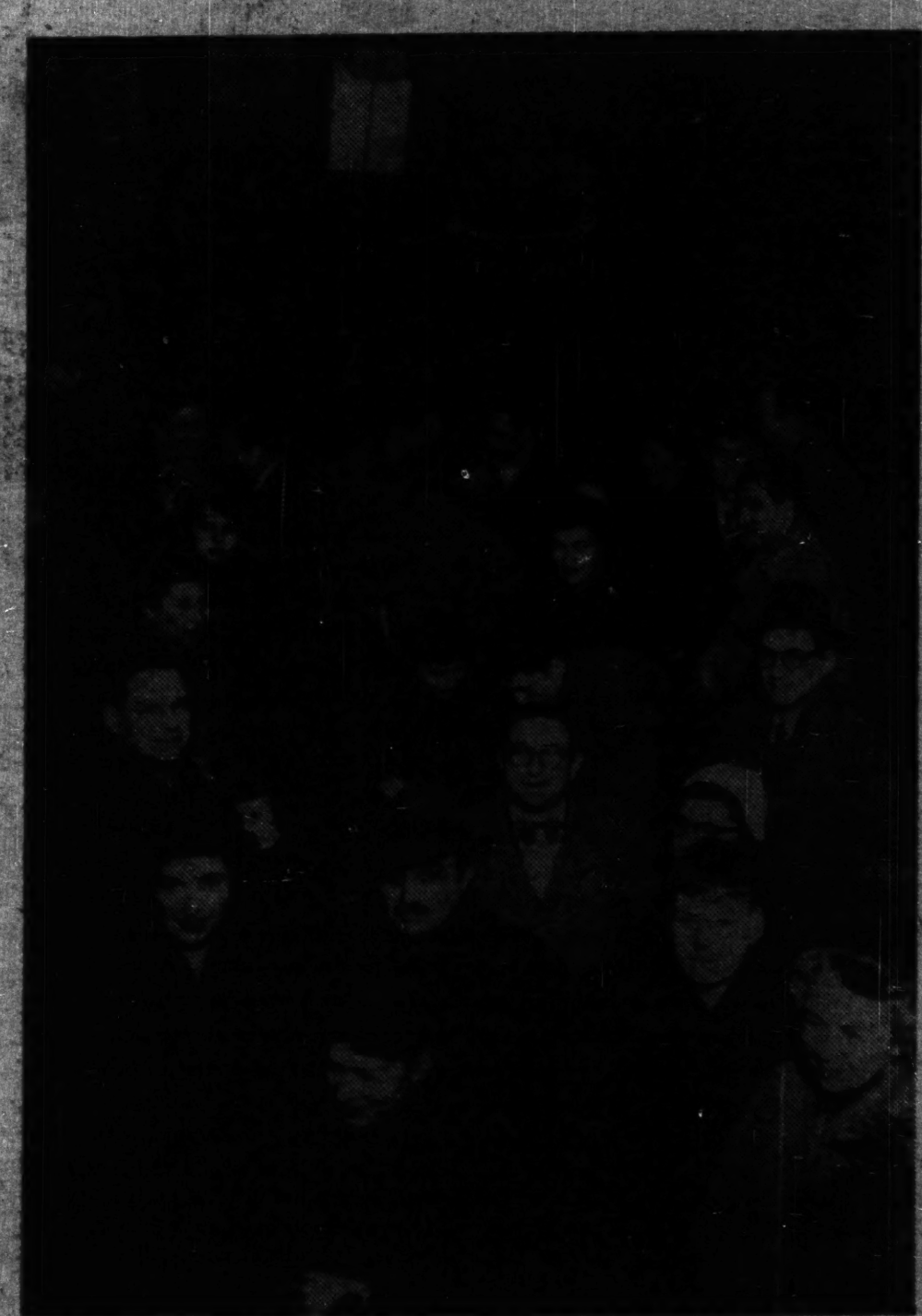
"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the anti-Negro housing plan.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. He was



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. He was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

Negro History Week

The latest and most dramatic development in the historical struggle for Negro Liberation will be reported in the special Negro History Week issue of The Worker Feb. 10. The issue will highlight the fight on Canoe, developments in the field of Negro culture, the campaign for peace, for jobs, for equality in sports, etc.

You can order a bundle of 12 copies for \$1. Get your order in now to The Worker, 50 E. 13th St. New York 3, N. Y.

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, Executive Secretary of the Harlem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Frazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 117 St. the family of Mrs. Alethea Murray live in a condemned house which was ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 132 to 135 Sts., and from 139 to 142 Sts. is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartments will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rent houses.

But the people can defeat this desian. They can continue the coalition that defeated Metropolitan Life despite the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling favoring the right of landlords to "select" tenants. They can demand the aid and support of politicians.

Textile Workers Restless As Their Leaders Retreat

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEITHER the top leaders of the CIO nor the heads of both factions running the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) have come forward with a fight-back plan as both woolen and cotton manufacturers began a campaign of mass shutdowns of mills to force a cut in wages and higher workloads by March 15. The textile workers, meanwhile, were growing restless.

There isn't a sign of a southern organizing drive although many companies, following the lead of the American Woolen Co., threaten to move their operations south.

The only "solution" offered by leaders of the TWUA is advice to the mill owners to "modernize" their plants to be able to combat southern competition. Replying to that argument, Kenneth B. Cook, of the Rhode Island Textile Assn., said northern mills spent \$138,250,000 on new labor-saving equipment in the past five years. But he claimed labor costs were the real problem.

THE TRUTH is that Southern mills are also "modernizing" and that it is futile to seek a solution while playing the millowners "efficiency" game as the leaders of the TWUA are doing. Only all-out resistance and an all-out drive to organize the South—a drive that would take the major strength of the CIO as a whole—could halt the mill-owner tactic of threatening to move South or actually doing so.

Far from doing much in that respect for the past decade, the faction-torn TWUA has dropped so far in its effectiveness that in recent months the union lost the major contracts it had in the South. Among its losses was the pact covering more than 10,000 workers of Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., largest textile enterprise in the South.

A SCARE has been thrown into scores of New England woolen and cotton towns as local newspapers headline the threats of companies to move South. The speech of president Francis W. White of American Woolens threatening to move that company's 21 plants South, was given special prominence. As if by a pre-arranged plan, other companies also began to issue similar threats and implement them with actual shutdowns.

Shutdowns also came thick and

fast from the New Bedford Fall River cotton area. Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates decided to close down "indefinitely" its Fall River mill employing 2,000. Sagamore Manufacturing employing 1,000 other Fall River workers also announced a shutdown.

The appetite of the millowners increases day by day as they see the TWUA's leadership on the run. The union set the pattern for its renewal of contracts in the wool industry by an agreement with Wyandotte Mills in two New England towns raising the workload 50 percent with wages to remain unchanged.

THE ONE FACTOR that is apparently a source of chief worry to both the mill owners and the union's leaders is the rising restlessness among the workers. This was shown in Lawrence through a scare headline in the weekly millowner sheet of that city, The Bee that came out with a scare headline across its front page saying "Reds Try To Intervene In Local Textile Spot!" Below the headline is an alarmist story over a leaflet issued to the Lawrence woolen workers by the local Communist Party. The 800-word leaflet is reprinted in full as evidence of the plot to spoil the less-wage-more-work agreement that is being cooked up.

The net effect of that journalistic job was to bring the Communist leaflet and some very sound advice to thousands of Lawrence workers. The Communist leaflet said:

"The time has come for the textile workers of Lawrence to pull their strength and draw the line against the union-busting drive of the textile manufacturers," and notes how American Woolen's announcement of cancellation of the TWUA's contract is a "declaration of war."

NOTING the 500 percent increase in profits for American Woolens in 1951 over 1950, the Communists said "those figures give the lie to the millowners' propaganda that they cannot compete with the south."

"The policy of cooperating with the companies in increasing workloads has brought nothing but more unemployment and hardships for the Lawrence textile workers," continued the leaflet and

points to a statement of the area director of the union that if American Woolens wanted a heavier workload it had only to notify the union that such change was needed to meet competition.

Calling for a policy of defending the interests of the workers and not those of the employers, the Communist leaflet continued:

"The workers should fight for the unity of all workers to defend their living standards. All raids between the CIO and AFL textile unions must be stopped. In the TWUA-CIO, instead of (Emil) Rieve and (George) Baldanzi fighting for power they should unite their forces to unite to resist any increase in workloads, fight for the 30-hour week for forty hours pay, and to immediately ORGANIZE THE SOUTH."

THE LAWRENCE Communists further called for revival of a past United Labor Committee of the area to beat back the attack, the leaflet concluded: "Urge your delegates to press for setting up joint fighting back

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'Peace Will Win' Is Hailed

'Peace Will Win,' the feature length film about the Second World Peace Congress, now playing at the Stanley Theatre, has been hailed as one of the most exciting movie events in years.

Feature editor, Dave Platt of the Daily Worker said: "An eloquent and tremendous song for peace... By far the finest film now playing in America."

The N.Y. Times critic wrote: "Peace Will Win, the new offering at the Stanley, will raise many an eyebrow... nobody concerned with the most vital subject in the world today will be bored."

Arthur Pollock in the Compass, giving the picture the highest rating of four checks said: "It can stir you more than any drama around anywhere."

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In the eyes of The Bee the above advice is "subversive" because that paper advises the union to "compromise" with the mill owners.

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WIN FIRST VICTORY IN FIGHT FOR NEGRO REPRESENTATION

TRENTON.—The determination of the Negro people to secure governmental representation in 1952 won its initial victory here last weekend as attorney Frank H. Wimberly was named to fill one of four vacancies on the Trenton Board of Education. He is the first Negro ever to be a member of the board.

For years, Negro and progressive leaders have battled a succession of mayors, including present Mayor Donald Connolly, for a Negro school board appointment.

Mr. Wimberly was appointed for an unexpired term, replacing Steelworker Union official Fred Clarici, who resigned. Trenton is the only Mercer County city which has an appointed school board.

Meanwhile, in Newark, a number of organizations in the Negro community are already organizing activity in support of two former Negro state Assemblymen for public office.

Discussions continue around the possibility of obtaining the Republican nomination for Congress-

man from Newark's 11th Congressional District for J. Mercer Burrell, state NAACP leader. The Beauticians union pledged support to his candidacy. No Negro has ever been among New Jersey's 14-strong Congressional delegation.

Additional support was voiced to the proposal that Dr. J. Otto Hill be named candidate for the Board of Freeholders. The North Jersey Medical Society added its voice to those of the Essex County Republican Council and the East Orange Political and Civic Council in making this demand.

The groups are asking that Dr. Hill be named by the Essex County Clean Government organization.

In its statement, the Medical Society pointed out that "although Essex County now has a Negro population of over one hundred thousand, and has had an increase of over 50 percent during the past ten years, there has still been no representation in County Government."

RALLY TO DEMAND TRENTON 2 FREEDOM

NEWARK.—A rally for the freedom of Ralph Cooper and Collis English—the Trenton Two—will be held Wednesday, Feb. 6, by the Essex County Council on Civil Rights, representing over 80 churches and community organizations. The meeting will convene at 8 p.m. in the ILGWU Auditorium, 3 William St., Newark.

The appeal from the life sentence meted out to the two men in the trial which gained worldwide notoriety as the case of the Trenton Six will be filed on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Speakers at the rally will represent the three groups filing the appeal.

The speakers will be Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Patrick Murphy Malin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Prof. Hubert H. Wilson, of the Princeton Committee.

The Trenton Two were convicted of a "crime" which the trial verdict, in freeing the other four men, established could never have been committed.

Extradition

(Continued From Page 1)

two other Negro farm workers were convicted, and sent to 3 to 5 years on the chain gang.

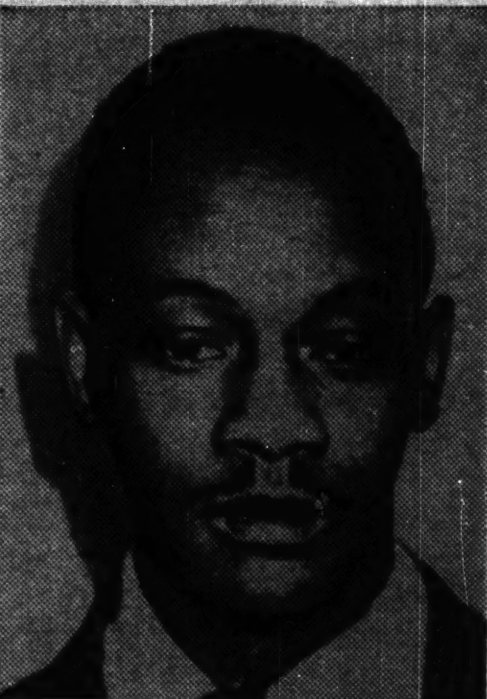
On appeal, the Georgia Supreme Court threw out the verdict because Jordan's confession, the only evidence against him, was extorted by beatings.

Freed on \$1,000 bond, put up by another Hartley brother, Jordan came north to join his mother in Bayonne, three years ago, and has been working in the Old Gold plant in Jersey City.

It was only when Hartley failed to convince Jordan to return to work on his plantation, that he started the extradition machinery. The Hartley's attorney was present throughout the hearings, a rare thing in extradition cases, which backs up charges of peonage.

Child Labor

A U. S. Department of Labor survey has shown New Jersey child labor to be disproportionately high. A comparison was made to New York, with a population more than three times that of Jersey. Of 399 reported violations of the child labor laws, 229 were in New Jersey, 170 in New York. Over half the Jersey violations were in agricultural labor. The Consumers League has demanded enforcement of the child labor laws.



COLLIS ENGLISH (top) and RALPH COOPER, the two defendants in the Trenton Six case who are still in prison.

Limerick Contest for Worker Sub Drive

You don't have to write your limericks in secret any more. Send 'em in to The Jersey Worker sub drive Grand Limerick Contest. (50 E. 13 St., N. N., N. Y.) Of course, a sub accompany each entry. Here are some samples, but we know you can do better:

A machinist from Newark once said:
To the Star-Ledger "Kindly drop dead."

I been watching how youse Been distortin' the news—
Now I'm reading The Worker instead!"

A Paterson weaver and dyer said:

"The papers all call me a liar.
Just The Worker will say
That I need higher pay."

All the others are pie-in-the-skyer."

Jersey Communists Call For All-Out Peace Fight

NEWARK.—The New Jersey state board of the Communist Party issued the following appeal this week to its clubs and members:

"There are great opportunities for the organization of a broad peace movement in the United States this year. The Five Power Peace Pact petition drive has this as its objective. The petition drive must close the gap between the strong feelings of people in all walks of life for peace, and the inadequate organization to enforce their demand.

"This broad sentiment was reflected in the Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people want Truman and Stalin to negotiate for peace.

"The growing dissatisfaction with the war program is also seen in the marked decline of Truman's popularity. The longshoremen, insurance agents, mine-mill, oil and other workers have shown by their strike actions that the major concern in the minds of the workers is increased wages. There is no enthusiasm for making sacrifices for the war drive. Bread and butter issues assume even greater importance as the armament drive takes bigger bites from the worker's family budget.

"The mounting struggles for higher wages are one reflection of peace sentiment. The burning need is to organize this sentiment of the workers and people into conscious peace activity.

"On the home front the war-makers are running into many difficulties. On the international scene they have even more difficulties. The colonial countries are putting up real opposition to Wall Street's predatory war against the colored people of the world. In countries like Egypt, India, Iran, Syria, Viet-Nam, and South Africa the liberation struggles unite hundreds of millions who are determined to end imperialist intervention in their affairs.

"The ruling classes of Western Europe have been unable to win their peoples for support of Washington's war plans against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Ten million Frenchmen signed for peace, while sixteen million Italians and 830,000 Englishmen already put their names to the petition for a Five Power Pact.

"These are some of the national and international conditions that make it possible to reach new high levels of organization for peace in this country.

THE CHRISTMAS CARD CAMPAIGN

"This campaign provided the first measure of peace sentiment in our state. In a 10-day period, 10,000 Jerseyans signed the Christmas card calling for peace in Korea and negotiations among the five major powers. The peace canvassers went everywhere.

"At the Englishtown market 165 signed in one hour. At Campbell Soup in Camden 95 workers signed in an hour. On street corners and door-to-door in Newark, Paterson and Trenton there was unanimity among the people.

"Electrical workers divided in their support of UE or IUE responded equally to the peace card. Men and women differing on who should be the next President had no disagreement on the need for peace. People holding varying views as to which government is responsible for the war danger agree that negotiations can bring peace.

"The desire for peace cuts across all other differences among people and can unite them in the fight for a five power pact!

THE NEXT STEPS AHEAD

"With these successes, the drive undertaken by the Ameri-

can Peace Crusade and other organizations to realize 50,000 Jersey signers for the peace petition is off to a good start. All the objective conditions are favorable for a successful campaign. It depends largely on the ability of Communists and other peace workers to draw the people of New Jersey into this fight.

"To give fullest support to this campaign, our Communist Party clubs must master the art of united front work and develop real scope to its peace activity in every shop and community.

"What should be the guiding approach to a club plan of work?

"First: The petition must be taken to the people. This means working out how to bring the petition to the big plants, to shop-gates, to union meetings, to churches, to the organizations of the people.

"Second: In every shop and community there are people who will help circulate the petitions. Let everyone who wants to see the end of war get into this fight.

"Third: Each club must have a plan of work—how many signa-

tures, which plants to reach, where to canvass, which organizations to visit.

"Fourth: Many prominent community leaders can be involved. The peace statement by Assemblyman Haines is evidence of the effect that the people's desire for peace is having in many quarters.

"The proposals advanced in the petition—an immediate truce in Korea, and negotiations among the Big Five—must be raised in every possible way. Resolutions, forums, symposiums, statements, polls, and other forms can be used. Discussions must be held in every possible union, church, and community organization. Public bodies and officials must be approached for statements.

"This issue belongs to the people. The people must fight for it if peace is to be won.

The New Jersey State Board of the Communist Party urges that all clubs meet this week to discuss this statement and work out a program for building the united front in your shop and community for peace."

N.J. POWs Report Good Treatment, Ask Home Folks Fight for Peace

Letters home from New Jersey prisoners of war uniformly report that the Koreans and Chinese are treating us just fine," as Cpl. Joseph Cruise of Bayonne put it, and express a deep desire for the war to end so they may return home.

Cpl. Cruise, not yet 20 years old, wrote on Christmas Eve that the Chinese were preparing a "big Christmas dinner for us tomorrow complete with all the trimmings, including entertainment." Earlier letters from Cruise had told of his being elected by the Peace Committee of the Pyok-dong POW camp as a member of a delegation to attend a final Korean peace conference. Army sources have attempted to discredit the reference in his and other letters to the need for Americans at home to work for peace.

In Lyndhurst, the family of Pfc. Joseph F. Timpanaro also received a letter written Christmas Eve.

The 25-year-old prisoner told of plans for singing Christmas carols, for holding midnight mass, and even for a football game. "But, of course," he added, "I'll miss the kids most tomorrow. I can just imagine their faces when they see their presents. Maybe next year, Mom, we will be together again."

The wife and three children of Capt. Milford W. Stanley, of Montclair, held an impromptu party when they received his letter telling that he had fully recovered from battle wounds. The Negro officer has also made a radio broadcast monitored from Peking.

"We are treated good by the Chinese," writes Sgt. Walter Hutton, of Union Beach, "and they have libraries so we can read books and pass the time away."

The letters, reported in various Jersey newspapers, were forwarded through the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peking.

To Hold Memorial Sunday For Florida Terror Victims

NEWARK.—A Young People's Memorial Meeting scheduled for this afternoon (Sunday) to protest terrorism in Florida will hear an eye-witness report of the funeral of the martyred Mrs. Harriet Moore.

The eye-witness, Rev. Harold S. Williamson of Jersey City, will also tell of his two-hour interview with the Governor of Florida. The Memorial Meeting is called for 3:30 p.m., at Newark's Alumni House, 604 High St.

Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser (R-Essex), author of the unanimous State Assembly resolution calling for Federal action in Florida, will also speak.

A number of young adult and youth leaders will present their views of the wave of violence directed against Negroes, Jews, and Catholics. The announcement of the meeting points out that "hot one of the criminals has been brought to justice," and asks that Jersey young people "Mourn the Dead—And Fight for the Living."

Chief among "the living" in Florida is Walter Lee Irvin, young

Groveland Negro who miraculously survived the sheriff's bullets which killed Samuel Shepard. He is still in the hands of the killer-sheriff and faces another trial.

Among the speakers listed for the meeting are Miss Arthur Lee McCloud, youth director, Metropolitan Baptist Church; William Davis, leader of the Third Ward Young Republicans; Rev. Melvin Bullock, pastor, Hopewell Baptist Church; Miss Juanita Griffin, secretary, Elizabeth NAACP Youth Council; and Richard Hoppe, Fair Practices chairman, Electrical Workers, Bayway.

The meeting will be chaired by Mrs. Naomi Johnson. A short history of the Florida atrocities will be given by Miss Lenora Wilson. In addition to the above speakers, representatives of the Unitarian Church Youth, the Bethany Baptist Church, and other groups will take part.

HEAR

Abner Berry
lecturer and author

at

Freedom of the Press Rally

Sunday, Feb. 17, 2:30 p.m.

MASONIC TEMPLE
188 Belmont Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

Admission 60c

Sponsored by Freedom of the Press Committee of N. J.

2 More Phila. Synagogues Attacked; Fight Against Florida Terror Rises

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 4 26 January 27, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Nelson Conducts Heroic Fight Against Packed Pitts. Court

STEVE NELSON is meeting an unprecedented frameup with an unprecedented fight. In a Pittsburgh court, Nelson, anti-fascist soldier, working-class organizer and Communist leader, has been defending since Dec. 20, without benefit of professional counsel, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

Wan and limping, not fully recovered from near-fatal injuries received in an auto accident last year, Nelson grips the court rail for support as he fights for peace, and defends himself and the working class he represents, against the steel trust's frame-up charge of "sedition."

His real "crime," Nelson has declared, is that he has fought for peace in Korea and throughout the world.

THE WILD, pro-war hysteria has not frightened Nelson. The denial of his constitutional right of professional counsel has not silenced him. From the opening of his trial, Nelson has backed his inquisitors and their stoolpigeons into a corner with his clear-cut logic, and his sharpwitted exposures of their fascist aims.

The line-up which Nelson has been battling single-handedly in court includes the following:

A jury whose jobs are threatened in case of an acquittal.

A judicial conspiracy, where the trial judge, Montgomery, was

appointed to try the Nelson case by Judge Musmanno, the prosecutor and chief witness against him. Further, the prosecuting district attorney is Musmanno's nephew.

IN ADDITION, Judge Montgomery was a vice-chairman of the organization which hatched this tragic legal farce, the Americans Battling Communism.

This outfit paid Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, and a leading stoolpigeon witness against Nelson, \$200.

Despite his illness, and his lack of professional counsel, Nelson exposed the frameup against him as a "monstrous fraud" during his hard-hitting cross examination of the state's frame-up witnesses.

THE FIGHT THAT Nelson is putting up has inspired all those who know about it. Nelson is making a front-line fight against the Smith Act in Pennsylvania. For after the "sedition" trial he and five others face a trial on Smith Act indictments in Pittsburgh.

Nelson, who carries a bullet scar near his jugular vein, souvenir of his activities with the anti-Franco forces in the Spanish Civil War, has lost 80 pounds since his court battle started last year.

NELSON'S NAME is now head-

Film Shows Jenkins Frameup

PHILADELPHIA.—The fight to free Byard Jenkins will move forward on Sunday, Feb. 10, with the first Philadelphia showing of a recently-produced sound film entitled "Byard Jenkins—Framed."

According to the Free Jenkins Committee, headed by Rev. C. W. Derrickson, this is a sensational documentary film telling how this innocent Negro youth faces a life term in jail for a murder he did not commit.

It is hailed as a true story which will stir the public to action to fight for a new trial to free Byard Jenkins.

It will be shown at 3:30 p.m. at Mt. Zion Methodist Church, 1530 N. 11th St.

MEANWHILE, the Free Jenkins Committee has announced that Byard Jenkins has given full control of his case to the committee and that he has withdrawn his application for a pardon, stating that "I would rather have complete vindication in the courts than con-

victed me for the murder of which I am innocent."

To help free him and completely vindicate his name, the committee has retained Louis F. McCabe as counsel.

IN A LETTER to the people of Philadelphia, Jenkins said:

"The only agent that I have authorized to act for me is the Free Jenkins Committee. I have given them the necessary authority to take any and all steps necessary to obtain my freedom. The committee has the power to retain or dismiss counsel.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the many hundreds of people who have helped the committee. I am innocent of the crime for which I have been convicted, and I hope that you will continue to work with the Free Jenkins Committee so that I can some day take my place in your ranks to fight for justice for all regardless of race, religion or political belief."

PHILADELPHIA.—Two more local synagogues were attacked last week by teen-age hoodlums.

And John Holton, leader of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, warned that the Florida lynch tree is spreading its branches and it must be uprooted. Holton has just returned from Florida, where he participated in the effort to force officials to track down the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, Negro people's leaders in that state.

Holton said that the fascist-like racism is increasing, not only in the South but in all parts of the country. He demanded that city officials act to uncover the adults behind the sinister teen-age attacks on the synagogues.

B'NAI ISRAEL Synagogue, 307

W. Tabor Rd., in Olney, was attacked three times in one day last week, the third time by a home-made bomb, a milk bottle stuffed with flaming gasoline-soaked newspapers.

Previously, a stone and a piece of concrete were thrown through two windows in two separate attacks.

In another attack, Tikvoh Chadoshoh Synagogue, on Chew Ave., near Wister Lane, in Germantown, was defaced, leaving damage at \$1,500.

AT LEAST a dozen windows

had been broken, benches inside had been overturned and damaged, two standing lamps were ripped out of the floor and their glass shades broken, and an ornamental pulpit cover was thrown outside in the mud.

In both cases teen-agers were arrested, but the adult instigators were still unapprehended.

Several months ago a synagogue in the north Seventh St. area in North Philadelphia was damaged by vandals leaving more than \$1,000 damage.

Motorcade to Urge Boycott

PHILADELPHIA.—A motorcade to stimulate the boycott of Florida products was scheduled for this Saturday, Jan. 26, as the demand continued to mount in this area for President Truman to act in stopping the Florida terror.

Saturday's motorcade was assembling at noon on 33rd St., between Montgomery St. and Columbia Ave., under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

Last Monday the CRC led a leaflet distribution in front of the Hotel Barclay, where the Daughters of the American Confederacy and other Confederate groups were celebrating the birthday of the rebel general, Robert E. Lee.

The CRC called on city officials to ban the distribution of Confederate flags and caps, declaring these emblems of white supremacy are helping to spread racist and fascist ideas among people.

Meanwhile, organizations and meetings throughout the area were calling on President Truman to act to stop the KKK in Florida.

The Delaware County branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom wired the Chamber of Commerce in Florida that they would boycott the beaches there until the reign of terror against Negroes was stopped.

The Continuations Committee of the NACCP-sponsored grouping of local organizations met last Monday to plan further action in their campaign for a thousand protests from local organizations.

Among the protests meetings in churches were two addressed by Rev. J. Henry Patten, and John Holton, of the Civil Rights Congress of the People's Baptist Church, 82nd and Eastwick Ave., and the Thankful Baptist Church, 15th and Dauphin Sts.

Both Rev. Patten and Mr. Hol-

Stop Racist Violence!

THE WAVE of fascist-like, racist violence is rising. Not only in Florida and the South as a whole.

But right here in our own city. Two synagogues were attacked here last week. This is the third such case reported in the past several months.

In each instance police caught a few teen-age boys and pinned the raids on them.

WE BELIEVE that the attacks indicate more than boyish pranks. They are part of a pattern, a pattern of racist violence inspired by the war policies of the Truman Administration which is conducting a "white man's" war against the colored peoples of Korea and seeks to drown in blood the strivings of the colonial peoples for freedom.

Why shouldn't exponents of the "master race" theory in Philadelphia be encouraged to commit these acts of violence here at home when the U.S. Government pursues a policy of wholesale murder against the people of Korea?

Why shouldn't they think they can get away with these acts when the FBI hardly lifts a finger to apprehend the Ku Klux Klan murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore in Florida?

MAYOR JOSEPH CLARK and District Attorney Richardson Dilworth were elected on a platform of liberalism, of eliminating corruption, of developing of a program of fair play toward all, regardless of race or religion.

The Jewish people and the Negro people, forced to unite in common struggle against racist violence, must demand that the new Democratic administration lives up to its promises and acts to end this fascist lawlessness.

The administration must see all vandals who defaced these synagogues as a warning that racism will not be tolerated in Philadelphia.

5,000 Miners End 3-Day Stoppage

LANSFORD, Pa.—Five thousand Anthracite miners staged a three-day stoppage in the Panther Valley area last week at seven Lehigh Valley Navigation Co. mines.

The strike was provoked by the layoff of eight contract miners. The company agreed to discuss the layoffs after the whole valley voted to support the miners who struck at the Nesquehoning colliery in protest at the layoffs.

PEOPLES ARTISTS PERFORM AT FREE PRESS RALLY

PHILADELPHIA.—People's Artists, with music, songs and skits, will bring to Philadelphia a 40-minute presentation of the role of the Daily Worker in the struggle of the American working class at the Freedom of the Press rally scheduled for Friday, Jan. 25.

The rally, which will hear Howard Fast, world-famed author, tell of his own fight against censorship, will be held at the Hotel Whittier, 15th and Race Sts.

The organizing committee for a Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, sponsor of the affair, has scheduled a group of outstanding speakers. In addition to Fast they include David Davis, business agent of Local 155, United Electrical Workers, Charles Hendley, secretary-treasurer of the Publishers Free Press, owners of the Daily Worker and Tom Nabried, Negro working-class leader.

THE RALLY COMES in the midst of the drive for 750 sub-

scriptions to the Pennsylvania Worker and 175 subs to the Daily Worker in Eastern Pennsylvania. Groups showing outstanding results in the current circulation drive will be awarded autographed copies of Howard Fast's new novel "Spartacus," hailed as his greatest work.

Miss Anna M. W. Pennypacker, chairman of the Freedom of the Press group, declared that the rally will help in the fight to free John Gales, editor of the Daily Worker, who was framed under the thought-control Smith Act, and other newspapermen victimized by this fascist-like law.

SHE URGED an all-out effort to complete by Friday night half the goal sought in this area during the sub drive. A successful drive for subs she said will be a powerful demonstration in behalf of a free press.

She urged all those who have subs in their possession to turn them in at the rally.

New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE's county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganders have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

III, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cuth, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of

PITTSBURGH.

the Matt Cvetic and Paul Crouch has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Carethers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoopigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Carethers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are children, fools and puppets, who can be "used."

Both Aptheker and Carethers emphasized the peaceful democratic methods of the Communist Party and their confidence in the majority of the people. Only the majority could bring Socialism, they pointed out. This is taught by the Communist Party.

The jury's verdict may come in early this week. Judge Montgomery is talking of giving his charge of the jury this Monday. And the Steel Trust courthouse gang thinks it has everything sewed up.

Steve has thousands of friends, who will never give up because of fighting for him they are fighting for peace and civil liberties and for everything that humanity holds dear.

How They Won Fight Against Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed

the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policy. Davis led



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled. Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. He was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

MRS. CAROL KING, FAMED LAWYER, DIES

LED IN AID TO FOREIGN-BORN

Carol King, famous constitutional and immigration attorney, died Tuesday in Beth Israel Hospital following an operation. She was 56.

According to her wishes, Mrs. King's body was cremated. She is survived by a son, Jonathan King, 25, World War II veteran, a daughter-in-law Cynthia King, and Mrs. Carl S. Stern, her sister.

During the last 10 years Mrs. King was general counsel for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. She represented thousands of Americans of foreign birth in immigration and deportation proceedings.

Carol King was born in New York on Aug. 24, 1895. Her father, Samuel W. Weiss, was born in Honesdale, Pa.; her mother, Carrie Stix, was born in New York City.

Mrs. King was graduated from the Horace Mann School and Barnard College, class of 1916. Although most of her school time was spent as a clerical worker for International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 25, college records show she was eligible for Phi Beta Kappa. This was denied her because her social and political views did not conform to standards set up by the college.

Her college career was marked with outstanding athletic achieve-

ments. It was marked with frequent brushes with the Dean. On at least two occasions she was almost expelled, once for writing an editorial supporting women's suffrage, and again for crossing Broadway minus a hat.

From 1916 to 1917 she worked for the American Association for Legislation. She married Gordon King in 1917. Mr. King, World War I veteran, died in 1930. Mrs. King entered New York University, graduating with a law degree in 1920. That year she was employed as a clerk in the law firm of Max Lowenthal. She was busily engaged writing briefs in defense of striking Amalgamated Clothing Workers. One was so good that Lowenthal included her name on it despite the fact she had not yet been admitted to the bar. She was admitted to the bar a few days later.

Carol King was associated as an attorney in the Sacco Vanzetti and Scottsboro cases. In 1930 she was associate counsel with the late Joseph Brodsky defending William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond, arrested for leading the March 6 unemployment demonstration.

In 1941 she appeared with the late Wendell Willkie before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous

William Schneiderman case. She wrote the briefs and helped prepare the argument which defeated a lower court decision to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship. She was attorney for West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges in 1943 deportation proceedings.

Carol King was one of the nation's foremost authorities on constitutional law. Her major contributions was in the field of safeguarding the rights of the foreign born.

MRS. CAROL KING

Negro Unionists Force Ford to Promise End To Bias on Clerk Jobs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Negro unionists yesterday forced officials of the Ford Motor Co. to promise to hire Negro clerical workers. Up till now Negro clerical workers have been discriminated against in the hiring policies of the Ford company. The promise was made at a conference of W. R. Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, and Coleman A. Young, its executive secretary, with Ford officials.

In a letter dated Dec. 8, 1951, to Henry Ford II, Hood had charged that "the Ford Motor Company, contrary to the public declarations of Mr. Ford II, was guilty of jimmie hiring practices in those job categories not covered by union contract."

Hood made specific reference to the huge Ford Administration Building, which employs hundreds of administrative and clerical workers and which Hood charged "was lily white."

Monday's conference, attended by Manton Cummins, director of labor relations, representing Henry Ford II, and Thomas Beaver, director of salaried employees, for the Ford Motor Co., and Hood and Young for the NNLC, came as a result of a specific request by the NNLC in connection with its nation-wide campaign for 100,000 jobs for Negro workers in areas of employment from which they are present excluded.

When questioned directly as to the hiring policy of the Ford Motor Co., Cummins declared that "we think our policies are fair."

Cummins stated that, "all applicants who apply at the Ford Rotunda Building in Dearborn in response to advertisements placed by the Ford Co., in the Sunday papers for stenographers, typists and comptometer operators will be hired without discrimination as to race."

After the hour-and-a-half conference, Hood issued the following statement on behalf of the National Negro Labor Council:

"The NNLC is gratified to learn that the Ford Motor Co. intends to follow a policy of hiring without discrimination in the Ford Administration Building. However, the best test of any policy is the concrete results that follow from it. We therefore call upon all qualified Negro typists, stenographers

and comptometer operators to apply for employment at the Rotunda Building and report the results to the NNLC, Suit 214-410 East Warren Ave., Detroit.

"Negro and progressive citizens will reserve their judgment on the fair employment policies of the Ford Company on the basis of

what their policies produce in terms of actual jobs. The NNLC will continue to fight for full freedom of the Negro people on a day-to-day, industry-by-industry level, until we achieve our immediate goal of 100,000 jobs and one million signatures for FEPC." Hood concluded.

150 UNION LEADERS MAP FIGHT IN ALBANY AGAINST STATE LAW THAT ROBS JOBLESS

The fight to repeal the pro-employer anti-unemployed Hughes-Brees Law will come to a showdown in the State Senate on Jan. 29, State Sen. William J. Bianchi told more than 150 representatives of unions who came Saturday to Brevoort Hotel in response to his invitation.

The Senator said he is moving to call up his repeal bill for action on that day, and has received some assurances of support from others in the hitherto almost solid pro-Hughes-Brees Republican bloc. Sen. Bianchi of East Harlem is himself a Republican, elected on both that party's and the American Labor Party's ticket.

The AFL's building trades unions, represented mostly by regional and local officers, were the largest bloc of the unionists attending the "informal" conference called by Bianchi to consult and exchange opinions with unions.

Also well represented were the AFL's amusement trades, including the powerful musicians local; the CIO's shipbuilders and the unaffiliated fur, United Electrical and Radio, distributive and others. Among the unions from upstate Republican strongholds represented were the UE's big Schenectady and Rome locals.

The CIO's unions were poorly represented. It was learned they are arranging a conference of their own to further the fight on the Hughes-Brees Law.

In opening the conference, Bianchi said his bill is subject to amendment and he invited such suggestions as the unions have. He also warned that the fight is related to a general anti-labor trend in the state legislature and noted that already a move was on foot to do a Hughes-Brees job on the Workmen's Compensation Law of the state.

Bianchi's bill would also raise jobless benefits to a maximum of \$40 a week; extend duration of the benefits to 52 weeks; eliminate the seven-week waiting penalty for idleness due to disputes; extend coverage to employers of one or more workers and to welfare agencies.

In a discussion from the floor, there was unanimous agreement on the need to mobilize a grass-roots movement among the trade unionists of the state in support of the repeal measure. Long-standing differences between the various groups in the meeting did not affect their attitude.

They all described how the new law cheats thousands of unemployed out of jobless benefits and is at the same time used as an anti-union weapon. Many suggestions were offered on ways to develop the campaign until Jan. 29. Thomas Curtis, legislative representative, for the building trades, urged that a mass letter-writing campaign by trade unionists to their respective legislators as the most effective

Many Rap Police-State Laws, Nazi-Type Prisons Are Built

The country is witnessing a popular revulsion against the Smith and McCarran Acts and all repressive police-state legislation. A movement for repeal of these measures is swelling up from groups with varied political outlooks. They include the pro-Administration Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, the CIO, Congressmen such as Cecil King (D-Cal), the 250 officers of AFL, CIO and independent unions who last week issued an appeal for a labor drive to repeal the Smith Act.

Yet, in face of this, the administration for the past few weeks has stealthily been erecting a new foundation for a fascist state. For the first time in the history of the U. S., Nazi-style concentration camps were being constructed for political dissidents. The purpose was to frighten, cow and prevent the majority of Americans from persisting in their demands for peace, a return to an expanding peace-time economy and an end to jimmie terror and discrimination.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS, most of them being built in the Deep South and Southwest, were being set up under authority granted by the McCarran Act. But the gimmick here, as exposed by I. F. Stone of the New York Daily Compass, was that the McCarran Act does not order the President and his Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, to build such camps. He is merely "authorized" to do so in the event of an "emergency" such as a declaration of war.

However, the President is moving ahead on his own, exposing the hypocrisy in his original veto of the McCarran Act. In his original veto message, the President even singled out the concentration camps provision as unconstitutional.

Six "standby" camps are now being constructed at a cost of \$775,000. Typically, the first to rush in to strengthen the President's hand in this action was the arch-Dixiecrat Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

EASTLAND introduced a bill

for a concurrent resolution by both Houses of Congress to declare an internal security emergency in effect. The purpose would be to give the administration explicit authority to jail "subversives" without a declaration of war.

The concentration camp procedure under the McCarran Act enables the President to round up suspected "subversives" and hold them for an indefinite period—years if necessary—without ever coming to a hearing or trial. It is the old Nazi gimmick of "preventive custody."

The revelation that the administration is building concentration camps for thousands pointed up again the need to step up the movement for repeal of all police-state legislation and restoration of the Bill of Rights.

What is needed now, according to civil rights leaders, is a mass demand requesting Truman to direct his attorney general to stop the building of concentration camps.

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, Executive Secretary of the riareem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Frazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 117 St. the family of Mrs. Alethea Murray live in a condemned house which was ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 139 to 185 Sts., and from 139 to 149 Sts. is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartment will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rent houses.

Chicago Petitions For Peace

By RUTH KINSELLA

CHICAGO.—Chicago has tackled the campaign for a major power peace agreement in dead earnest—and a high degree of planning, organization and activity.

That was the keynote of last Friday's conference of the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, where delegates from many cooperating groups joined making pledges which add up to 96,000 signatures to be secured in the next few months.

On the same evening, a district-wide meeting of stewards of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers jammed the union hall and launched a petition of their own, calling for a conference of the "Big Five" governments, citing particularly the crisis which working people face under the crush of a war economy.

"WE THINK it's time that we made a real effort to achieve a lasting peace," the UPWA petition declares. "We call upon the President and Congress to urge a conference among the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Chinese People's Republic and France where serious negotiations will be carried on until such time as a lasting peace is secured."

Meanwhile, at UE Hall some 200 peace leaders were at work on the plans, the mobilization, the material, the know-how of what was called "the biggest people's peace offensive," a campaign which has already put 650 million people the world over on record for a major power peace agreement.

"If it had not been for the petitions, letters, postcards and visits to Congressmen," stated Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, APC co-chairman, "it is quite possible that full-scale war might now be in progress. The people can make war impossible. This petition drive is an integral part of that movement."

THE CONFERENCE was highlighted by reports from peace leaders among the community groups, youth, labor, senior citizens, women, national groups. They set their own goals for the drive which is expected to produce the first 25,000 signatures in time for Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday on Jan. 30.

Oscar Brown, Jr., radio commentator, outlined the plan of work which calls for "Knock on Any Door" Sundays, for canvassing bees in the communities, at shop gates and in churches.

The workshop phase of the parley was handled by Idell M. Umbles, chairman of the Chicago Women for Peace, who presented the numerous pieces of printed matter making up a canvassers' kit.

JAMES PINTA, Mine-Mill union leader, made a report on a \$10,000 fund drive which has been launched by the APC.

The APC's petition, attractively printed in two colors, was distributed at the meeting, along with stickers, leaflets and other material. Cooperating groups reported on their progress in the campaign thus far, with many of them having issued their own petitions which are varied in language and contain auxiliary demands but all centering on the demand for a major power agreement.

Gropper Speaks

PHILADELPHIA.—William Gropper world famed artist, speaks on art and the people, next Saturday night at the Philographic Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St.

6 Face Jail as Canada Ford Offers 15c Hike

WINDSOR, Canada.—Six leading shop members of UAW Ford Local 200 face prison terms as the government, in collaboration with the Ford Motor Co., prepares a frameup because of their leadership in the recent 12-day strike at Ford's. The company was forced to offer 15-cent an hour wage increase but 26 workers who were fired are still out as the case goes to an arbitrator.

Pays \$52 a Year for A Sub to The Worker

In one South Jersey city, a reader of The Worker has insisted on paying one dollar each time his paper is delivered. This Negro trade unionist has found The Worker so indispensable to his struggle for equal rights, for peace, for a better life, that he wants to make sure new people can be reached with the paper each week.

The Worker is just as valuable to you—but you don't have to pay \$52 a year for your subscription. In fact, you can get both the Daily Worker and The Worker combined for only \$10 a year. The Worker alone is only \$2.50.

These special rates are in force during our drive for 1,200 new readers to The Jersey Worker.



THESE ARE some of the petitions being circulated by Chicago groups which are cooperating in the campaign to win a conference for peace among the major powers. The petitions (beginning upper left) were issued by: the Jewish-American Peace Council, the American Youth for Peace, the Nationality Groups Peace Council, the Chicago Women for Peace, the Greek-American Peace Committee, the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, the Senior Citizens for Peace.

End of War Policies Called Only Reply to Mounting Crisis in Mich.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The war economy continued to slash the buying power of the workers here. Great reserves of unsold new cars and run-away shop policies of profit-swollen auto tycoons pushed state unemployment to its highest since the depression days of the thirties.

More than 200,000 are now idle in Michigan and predictions come from varied sources that by the end of April 250,000 will be unemployed here. And those thousands now idle will have run out of unemployment compensation checks, as 40,000 have already done.

Some 25,000 persons are now on direct relief with at least 10,000 a day making application in Michigan. Unemployment compensation offices are beginning to bulge at the seams now as layoffs pile up workers before their doors.

Panic prevails among politicians who tremble before the growing militancy of the unemployed workers who stand on little ceremony as they demand either jobs or compensation to equal a week's pay. Gov. Williams in his message opening the 1952 State Legislature demanded a slight increase in benefits and lengthening of the time to draw benefits. Relief authorities

are asking for emergency appropriations.

"What is the answer to this problem?" asks Jimmy Cichocki, president of Briggs UAW Local 742. In all the Briggs plants, 11,000 are laid off. Cichocki replies in his column in the "Unionaire," local organ. We quote in part:

"My opinion is that we must work and fight for peace, ending the war in Korea and setting up world disarmament so that we can

go back into civilian production. Instead of building guns, planes, tanks, and shells, we can spend money building homes, hospitals and schools. That would eliminate the unemployment problem and would build up our country and its people."

Cichocki amplified his remarks to this reporter stating that dropping all trade barriers with all nations is another way to build a peacetime economy.

"Who ever wants to buy automobiles, trucks and tractors, we should trade that with them instead of threatening to drop atom bombs," he declared, "that's the need of the hour, a peacetime economy, a peace policy, trade with all nations, mean jobs for the auto workers."

PEACE PETITION DRIVE OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PHILADELPHIA.—The local 1952 election campaign got underway last week as the Progressive Party launched a three-week petition campaign for a big-power conference for peace and a permanent cease-fire in Korea.

The peace petition drive will be followed by a statewide campaign starting Feb. 18, for signatures to nominating petitions to put a peace ticket on the ballot in Pennsylvania for the fall elections.

THE PEACE petition declares: "52 is the year of decision. We elect a President and Congress in 1952. Give them a preview of your vote now. Tell them you want peace through a Great Power Conference."

The petition emphasizes: "Peace by negotiation means:

An end to back-breaking taxes for war. Return to peace time prices. No more wage freezes. No more 'postponements' of full freedom for 15,000,000 Negro Americans. No more McCarran, Pechan and Musmanno bills. No more war night-mares for our kids. No more casualty lists."



Woman Leaders Ask Liberty for Mrs. Ingram at Atlanta Hearing

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Eleven women leaders, representing hundreds of thousands of Negro and white women and men in both Northern and Southern states, urged the Georgia Pardon and Parole Board, at a hearing last week to free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two sons.

The women included representatives of such varied organizations as the Georgia Council of Church Women and the Atlanta Council of Church Women, both white organizations; the NAACP and the National Headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress; the Atlanta Metropolitan Council and the National Council of Negro Women; the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, national Negro Women's organization; District 95 of the Distributive Workers of America, the United Church Women of New York, and the Militant Church

Movement of Louisville, Ky. The main plea for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram and her sons, Wallace and Sammie Lee, was delivered by A. T. Walden, NAACP attorney who recently filed the appeal for parole.

Eyes of many spectators moistened with tears as one speaker after another rose and asked the board to free the Ingrams, sentenced to life imprisonment for defending Mrs. Ingram's honor against a white farmer's assault.

Strongly and resolutely, Mrs. A. A. Hardy, white of Thomaston, Ga., president of the Georgia Council of Church Women; Mrs. Spann W. Milder, white, president of its Atlanta Council; and Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, representing the Council of Negro Women urged that Mrs. Ingram be freed to return home to her children.

**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 4 January 27, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The First Issue



JANUARY, 1924-JANUARY, 1952

A Birthday You Shouldn't Miss!

THIS SUNDAY, Jan. 27, we celebrate an event which is a source of pride for every Chicago progressive. Here in our own city, the Daily Worker was born in January, 1924, beginning the first 28 years of its unparalleled struggle for the needs of the people.

Of the 1,785 daily newspapers which are its competitors, how many are there that can pretend they are 'free', how many can freely advocate peace, the full equality of the Negro people, the needs of the wage-earning majority of the American people?

Our paper has thus become the chief-bearer of the tradition of freedom of the press. And in that spirit, the

Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press is sponsoring a celebration on Sunday evening, Jan. 27, 7:00 p.m., at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 4857 S. Wabash.

This rally in Chicago has historic significance. And as the main speaker, the Daily Worker is sending its foreign news editor, John Pittman.

Every reader of this paper will want to attend this affair and to bring their friends. Join in wishing The Worker many more fighting years!

Teen-Agers Group

A teen-age group made up of Hyde Park youth has affiliated to the American Youth Crusade and has already turned in its first 100 signatures for the AYFC Peace and Friendship book. Other teen-agers are planning similar groups and the formation of a council which will get out its own peace petition stressing the issues of Universal Military Training.

Peace Film

The documentary film, "Peace Will Win" by the great Dutch film-maker, Joris Ivens, is now in Chicago. It is available for showings to groups by contacting John Rossen at the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 68 W. Washington. Among the "stars" in the film are: Prof. Joliot-Curie, Pablo Neruda, Ilya Ehrenburg, Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dmitri Shostakovich.

Pass 800 Mark

Some 800 peace signatures have already been secured by the South Side APC chapter headed by the Rev. Latham, assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church. The group is confident of fulfilling its goal of 1,000 by January 30.

3-Cent Pamphlet

One of the most effective pieces of peace literature is a new three-cent pamphlet called "How to Protect Yourself from the Atom Bomb," by Robert Friedman. It is available in any quantity you wish at the Modern Book Store, 64 W. Randolph, Room 914.

Women's Leader

Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of American Women for Peace, will speak here on Friday evening, February 15, at a rally at the Packinghouse Labor Center sponsored by the Chicago Women for Peace.

Community Youth

The youth peace festival at the Halsted Street Institutional Church last week-end drew 350 young people, 300 of whom signed petitions for a major power peace agreement. Visitors from other community centers, impressed by the inter-racial unity shown at the festival, are planning similar affairs of their own.

Pentagon Aim: Ditch Truce Talks, Spread War to China

— See Page 3 —

A PREVIEW OF

Collier's UNWANTED PEACE



A look into the future world of PEACE and prosperity for the common people.

CHICAGOANS CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE

Here are two examples—one a sticker and the other a leaflet—of efforts of people in Chicago to get the leaders of the Big 5 powers—United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China—together for a joint pact of peace. The sticker copies a Western Union telegram to the heads of states. The leaflet which on an inside page has a petition and places for names, is also an answer to Collier's Magazine which in October devoted an entire issue to a call for atomic war against the Soviet Union.

TELEGRAM	
TO: HARRY TRUMAN	WINSTON CHURCHILL
JOSEPH STALIN	MAO TSE TUNG
VINCENT AURIOL	
WE'VE HAD ENOUGH OF LIVING IN FEAR OF ATOMIC WAR! URGE YOU GET TOGETHER! SETTLE DIFFERENCES! NEGOTIATE A PEACE PACT!	
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE	

SENDER IS AWAITING A SPEEDY answer

DRIVE MOUNTING IN UNIONS

UE Locals Here to Petition for Peace Parley of Major Powers

— See Back Page —

UNIQUE MINERS' CO-OP REVEALS DISTRUST OF COAL OPERATORS

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill. COAL MINERS have little faith that this social order will ever curb the profit-greed that buries hundreds of them alive each year. In this mining town they have set up an institution which dramatically reflects that fact. It is the Union Funeral Service, Inc., owned cooperatively and

operated by United Mine Workers Local 1111. Organized in 1919, it is the oldest and largest mortuary in this town. It has buried thousands of men killed in the mines and has facilities for mass burials. These facilities were taxed to the limit recently when 119 miners went

down to their death on the last shift before Christmas in the Orient Mine No. 2. "This co-op has been a big financial benefit to our members," a union spokesman declared this week, "and from the looks of things, it's going to have to remain in business for some long time to come."

The failure of authorities to open the long-delayed inquiry into the West Frankfort disaster gave added point to his words. And the mine operators have done little to remedy conditions which might touch off a new tragedy at any time. Only last week it was disclosed that federal inspectors have found in Orient

No. 1 the same dangerous conditions which existed in Orient No. 2. One action by the mine operators has added a note of grim irony in this bereaved town. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, dominated by the mine owners, has offered free grave markers for the 119 victims.

7,000 Vote For Strike at Canada Ford

WINDSOR, Canada, Jan. 21.—A total of 7,000 Ford workers here yesterday voted almost unanimously to go on strike to win wage demands of 23 cents an hour. They are members of the CIO Auto Union.

For seven months Canadian Ford workers have been battling for wage boosts and a new contract. Thirty-two workers have been fired. Six workers are under frameup charges that they cut off power during a recent strike. They face long prison sentences unless the labor movement in Canada and U.S.A. demands the charges be dropped.

The company has offered 15 cents—a three-cent basic wage increase and these escalator type of additional increases: Five cents retroactive to June 1; 6 cents more retroactive to Sept. 1 and another cent additional retroactive to Dec. 1. The company has also been forced to offer an additional 10-cent increase to skilled workers and a boost from 5 to 7 cents in night shift premiums.

The Reuther leadership is asking an 8-cent flat increase and a cost of living boost of 8 cents retroactive to June 1, and 6 cents more from Sept. 1, and another cent from Dec. 1.

Rank and file workers in Windsor fear escalator clauses. The majority opinion seems to be that wages can be cut back by that formula and large wage increases frozen out in favor of "penny" raises such as GM, Ford and Chrysler workers have been handed in the U.S.

Merchant Asks U.S., Soviet Union Settle Differences

A prominent department store manager and retail business leader last week called upon the chiefs of state of the U. S., the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain to clear up the international "fog of uncertainty" which is threatening economic stability. The businessman, Mass Hess, Jr., department store operator of Allentown, Pa., sent one message to Winston Churchill, President Truman and French Prime Minister Rene Pleven (this was before the fall of Pleven's cabinet).

Just prior to a speech before the American Retail Association executives at the Hotel Statler, New York, on Jan. 7, Hess revealed that he had cabled Soviet Premier Stalin, asking "what positive program" he could offer American businessmen.

Hess warned fellow businessmen against "another year of hesitating and hand-to-mouth business." He said that "people are afraid to buy because they don't know what the future holds."

Ford Predicts Detroit Layoffs of 200,000



FORD II

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Henry Ford II said today that war contracts will never take up the production slack caused by cutbacks in the automobile industry and predicted that nearly 200,000 auto workers will be unemployed in the Detroit area alone by April.

He also said that his firm will not get into large scale war production until the summer of 1953 and deemed it "silly" to cut auto production quotas while a "lot of unused raw material is lying around."

Ford also complained that his firm's profits are suffering from the government-ordered cut in auto quotas.

"Our defense contracts won't anywhere near require the manpower we shall have to lay off because of the cutbacks in civilian production," he said in a copyrighted interview with U. S. News and World Report.

Asked whether he had found anybody in Washington who knew when the "cold war" and the economy would end, or where the country was heading, Ford replied that he did not know the answer.

"Everyone in Washington seems to have a different idea," he said. "There are two obvious places where we could go. One is to war. The other is broke. There must be another alternative."

'Cholera'

A hilarious take-off on the recent special war-mongering issue of Collier's magazine has been issued by the students at the University of Illinois. They have devoted the entire issue of the campus "Shaft" to a satire of the Collier's issue. They call it "Cholera."

Teachers for Peace

A group of Chicago teachers have formed a committee which will issue a peace petition directed especially to teachers and mothers.

HOW WORKING WOMEN FIGHT EFFECTS OF WAR DRIVE

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Multiply the war-borne problems of male workers by 10 and you get some idea of what women in the shops are facing today.

From discrimination in the hiring office to layoffs that violate seniority, Chicago working women are caught in a squeeze play that cuts their wages, curbs their opportunity for advancement, makes them a special prey to speedup and unsafe conditions and denies them any consideration of the special problems which they have as women.

The detailed picture of what women workers are confronted with today was presented here recently as a conference called by the UE District 11 leadership, a conference which was significant mainly because so few unions ever take the time to study these problems.

WAGES came in for the main stress, with the delegates revealing some of the unique and cunning methods used by the employers to exploit women.

Said one delegate: "Management always excuses low rates for women by claiming we can't do heavy work. To hear them talk, you'd think only professional weight-lifters deserve good pay and that women's productive skill makes no profit at all for the company."

They told of double standards in the shops for men and women—double rate sheets, double job classifications, double seniority lists—with women always on the short end.

THE CONFERENCE was small but significant as a beginning. It reflected the fight women in the shops are making for their rights and their needs—although too often they are fighting almost alone.

"They tried to fire 180 women from our shop during the slack season on phony charges of 'absenteeism,'" reported Rose Lach of Phoenix Metal Cap Local 190. "They would have robbed these women of their jobs, and of unemployment compensation, but we proved that these women were absent only when they had to be, usually with sick children—and we got them all reinstated."

In some shops, such as the International Harvester plant at West Pullman, the fight for equal pay for equal work has been largely won.

LORETTA HOPKE reported that women here make as much as \$2.30 an hour on piecework and average \$1.71 on day work. "But there is still a running battle against discrimination," she said, "and recently we saved 160 women from a discriminatory layoff."

What's more, in the 50 departments of this plant, women are barred from 25, and there are no Negroes in 11.

The conference revealed the special forms of discrimination against Negro women, singled out by management in attempting to create division in the union ranks by color and by sex.

Maeten Lewis, of Local 1150, made a stirring appeal for union action to force companies to hire Negro women who are largely excluded in many industries.

CHICAGO.—This is the story of Refugio Martinez, a man picked out for persecution by the Packing Trust.

A former leader in the packing-house workers union and in the Mexican-American community, Martinez is today in a Chicago sanatorium, suffering paralysis and loss of memory, facing financial

bankruptcy and deportation. He shows the effects of 11 years of hounding by the U. S. Immigration authorities, climaxed last October in a violent arrest and separation from his family.

A FEW DAYS before Christmas, the breakdown came. Martinez suffered a brain hemorrhage which threatened his life and has paralyzed the right side of his body.

"There's no doubt that he is a victim of political persecution which was intended to do away with him in one form or another," declared a friend. "He was a marked man, as are so many others who have a record of struggle on behalf of the common people."

Martinez' wife, Andrea, told the grim story of her husband's collapse in the little restaurant, The Acapulco, which they have operated for several years at 901 S. Halsted St.

They have three school-age children, two attractive girls and a boy, children who have come to know some things about America's democracy which they never learned in school.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD Martinez, now confined at Monterey Convalescent Home, 4616 S. Drexel, has been in this country since 1924.

His background is that of a farm and factory worker, a leader of the unemployed in the 30's and then an organizer for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers in the Chicago stockyards.

The deportation case against him is the kind of case that could only be brought into the courts at a time when war hysteria and bigotry have replaced reason and the Bill of Rights.

The charge against him, brief membership in the Communist Party, will stand up only if the U. S. Supreme Court wipes out all precedent and rules that a man can be prosecuted under laws passed long after the commission of the alleged "crime."

PACKING UNION LOCALS here have supported Martinez in his fight to live in the country of his choice, and Eugene Cotton, UPWA attorney, is handling his defense.

This case also brought a strong response from Chicago's Mexican-American community, a body of 60,000 people who are under continual terrorization by the U. S. Immigration authorities.

"Just before Martinez was arrested, some 200 of our people were being rounded up in midnight raids and deported," declared a leader of the Comité Patriótico Mexicano, an organization which has come to the aid of the Martinez family.

"We recognize that our entire community will be further endangered unless we join in fighting through on the Martinez case."

THIS INFLUENTIAL group has already run an affair to raise funds to aid the Martinez family. Another broad community benefit affair is being planned for Feb. 16 at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 W. Roosevelt.

Joining in Martinez' defense is the Committee to Protect the Foreign Born which is currently defending more than 300 others from the deportation drive.

A Free Press Report on
"U.S. FOREIGN POLICY—
WHAT'S NEW FOR '52"

by
John Pittman

Foreign Editor of The Worker

Sunday, Evening, January 27
Beginning at 7; Ending at 10

PLASTERERS' HALL
330 S. Marshfield

Also Entertainment

60 cents, including tax

Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press

New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganders have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

Ill, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury—an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cuth, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of

PITTSBURGH.

the Matt Cvetic and Paul Crouch has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoopigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are children, fools and puppets, who can be "used."

Both Aptheker and Careathers emphasized the peaceful democratic methods of the Communist Party and their confidence in the majority of the people. Only the majority could bring Socialism, they pointed out. This is taught by the Communist Party.

The jury's verdict may come in early this week. Judge Montgomery is talking of giving his charge of the jury this Monday. And the Steel Trust courthouse gang thinks it has everything sewed up.

Steve has thousands of friends, who will never give up because in fighting for him they are fighting for peace and civil liberties and for everything that humanity holds dear.

How They Won Fight Against Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943.

There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policy. Davis led



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. It was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction. Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

UNIONS, NATIONAL GROUPS JOIN DRIVE FOR BIG 5 PACT

UE Council Here Issues Petition

CHICAGO.—Locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers here were in the midst of a petition campaign for a peace agreement of the major powers, following a District Council meeting last weekend which launched this campaign.

In the petition, workers said they were "adding our voices to millions of people throughout the world in calling upon the five major powers to convene a conference and stay in session until all disputes are aired and resolved."

The two-day council meeting, chaired by District President Ernest DeMaio, made the war-borne wage freeze its main target and called upon all locals to carry on an unceasing fight "to make the Truman 'national emergency' a dead letter."

"IN almost every shop in this district we are up against the wage freeze and there is no chance of moving ahead except by breaking through," declared Mel Krantzler, research director.

Local 1150 in Chicago provided examples of how this breakthrough was possible where the workers were ready to make an all-out fight of the kind that would force management to join in a demand for approval of wage increases before the Wage Stabilization Board.

At Pioneer Gen-E Motors, Local 1150 last week won a 7-cent-an-hour increase after months of bitter campaigning. This week, the WSB, which had withheld three cents of this increase by changing

the retroactive date, was forced to agree to granting the additional three cents.

THE District Council called for a joint wage conference of delegates from major plants and chains to plan strategy and action in the coming negotiations.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National Negro Labor Council, demanding federal action in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida, calling for the repeal of repressive legislation.

The council decided to open a campaign to expose Sen. Hubert Humphreys of Minnesota, who recently called for federal harassment of those unions expelled by the CIO.

William R. "Jack" Burch was elected district vice-president to replace William Smith, who has been transferred to the New York district. Harold Ward of Local 108 was elected to the district executive board.

Polish, Jewish Committees Bring in First Results of Rallies, Canvassing

CHICAGO.—The Nationality Groups Peace Council here this week reported some of the most significant results in the petition campaign for a major power conference which is now occupying the main attention of peace groups here and across the country.

Council chairman Paul Hodos disclosed that dozens of peace committees among the national groups here have made major strides toward fulfilling their quotas in the campaign.

The council will hold an enlarged meeting on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at American Peace Crusade offices, 166 W. Washington to check further on progress in the campaign.

THE Polish-American Committee for Peace held a mass meeting of some 250 people Sunday at Chopin Cultural Center to hear former State Senator Stanley

Nowak of Detroit, Dr. Henry Noyes, Illinois director of the APC, and Hillard Ellis, organizer of UAW-CIO Local 453.

THE Jewish-American Council for Peace reported some 800 signatures on hand this week on a special petition which they have issued calling for major power agreement. The council has conducted five public meetings where Morris U. Schappes was the main speaker, reaching 770 people.

Hodos reported that the Croatians and Serbians here this week formed a peace committee and secured 200 signatures toward a goal of 2,000.

The Greek-American Peace Council has turned in 100 signatures on a special petition printed in the Greek language.

The Ukrainian-American Committee for Peace was formed here last Sunday at a meeting at People's Auditorium.



STUDENT Government at the University of Chicago ended ten weeks of deliberation this week and granted full recognition to the Labor Youth League as a campus organization. The vote in the assembly was 34 to 2. The issue is now up to school authorities who have been warned that a veto on their part would be the most serious blow at academic freedom on the campus thus far.

SOME revealing labor facts were issued by the Illinois State Department of Labor this week, showing that the 1951 take-home pay of the average Illinois worker with a family is only \$5.30 higher than in 1941—if you adjust the wage in terms of the value of the 1941 dollar. What the Labor Department calls "real earnings" were \$28.56 in 1941 and \$33.86 in 1951.

AT Press time this week, a number of labor people were filing in Springfield as candidates in the coming primaries. Next week's edition will have a complete story on these candidates.

Polish Poetess

The rally called last Sunday by the Polish-American Committee for Peace at the Chopin Cultural Center heard a stirring poem read by its author, Mrs. Karolina Urbanowicz, called "Warsaw Speaks for Peace."

Plan to Mark 'Worker' Birthday with Subs

CHICAGO.—Readers of The Worker will celebrate the paper's 28th birthday on Sunday, Jan. 27, by bringing in subscriptions to complete the first lap in the drive for 2,000 subs. The celebration will be held at the Packinghouse Workers Center, 4857 S.

Wabash, beginning at 7 p.m. and slated to end no later than 10 p.m. Main speaker will be John Pittman, foreign news editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

PLEDGES to bring in a substantial number of subs at the rally were made last week at meetings where the North Side and West Side Committees for Freedom of the Press were formed.

At the West Side meeting, readers recorded a total of 56 subs turned in toward a goal of 325. Several teams of canvassers reported on their results mainly from Sunday visits of prospective readers.

The committee elected six people to an executive board, headed by Bob Solon as temporary chairman.

AT THE North Side meeting at Viking Temple, plans were made for the fulfillment of a 250-sub quota. The committee elected Gertrude Noyes, chairman and named an executive board of eight.

A similar committee is also to be set up on the Northwest Side, where readers this week were planning the initial meeting.

Meanwhile, a slight upturn in the pace of the campaign was noted this week, although still short of what was expected.

The drive is now being geared toward 50 percent of completion by February, Lincoln's Birthday.

What's On?

THE FILM FORUM presents "Masheinka" and Chaplin Festival, Feb. 1-2. Showings are at 8:15 p.m. every Friday evening at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and every Saturday evening at the Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 41 St. HEAR John Pittman, Foreign Editor of The Worker at a Mass Rally for a Free Press, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, Flaxman's Hall, 330 S. Marshfield. Audiences: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press. All readers of The Worker are invited.

CRC VOWS FIGHT TO BLOCK GENOCIDE, CREEPING FASCISM

CHICAGO.—The mounting of a major campaign to repeal the Smith Act emerged as one of the many critical goals which the Illinois Civil Rights Congress set for itself at a two-day convention here last week-end.

The convention took a sober view of the "tidal wave of undemocratic and fascist-like action unleashed by the war drive," the genocidal attacks on the Negro people, the repression of labor, political and national minorities, and developed a program for building the CRC into the kind of mass organization that can cope with these struggles.

"I tell you," declared Executive Secretary Lester Davis in the main

report, "there is just no place in the life of a free people for such tyranny."

HE HAILED the call of the NAACP for more militant action to bring the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore to justice in Florida, and urged work stoppages, delegations and other forms of protest.

The CRC gathering at the Packinghouse Labor Center heard a report from Arlene Ward, chairman of the 2 Ward chapter, on her visit to Florida as part of a protest delegation.

"There among the beautiful orange groves and moss-covered trees we saw the destruction of the Moores' home," she recounted. "This was the spirit of genocide."

Mrs. Ward called on the convention to make the fullest use of the CRC petition to the United Nations, "We Charge Genocide," which, she said, "already has official Washington scrambling to defend an indefensible crime."

ANDREW R. NEWOFF, state CRC leader, urged the formation of neighborhood and shop committees to repeal the Smith Act as part of a many-sided campaign to stem this kind of fascist-like legislation.

Chatman Wailes, secretary of the Chicago Negro Labor Council made a stirring appeal for the enlistment of white workers in the struggles "against outbreaks of fascism in Cicero and in Mims, Florida."

THE FILM FORUM
presents
'Masheinka'
AND
Chaplin Festival
Fri., Feb. 1, 8:15 p.m.
at People's Auditorium
2457 W. Chicago
Sat., Feb. 2, 8:15 p.m.
at Progressive Party Hall
306 E. 43rd St.

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PLAN LARGEST CELEBRATION OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

CHICAGO.—A mass rally will be held here during Negro History Week to protest the Florida murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Chatman Wailes, secretary of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, announced that a planning meeting had already taken place here involving trade unions and community groups.

The Fur and Leather Workers is one of the organizations that have planned an affair, to be held at their union hall on Feb. 12.

MEANWHILE, the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation announced its plan to mark observance of Negro History Week, proclaimed by Mayor Kennelly for the week of Feb. 10-17, by initiating a campaign for erection of a public monument in this city to Frederick Douglass, famed Negro American of the Civil War era.

Mrs. Margaret Goss Burroughs, chairman of the Foundation's Negro History Week Committee last year, reported progress in the organization's efforts to secure purchase by the State of Illinois of the Owen Lovejoy estate at Princeton, Illinois, as a Civil War shrine.

Lovejoy, who was a U. S. Senator and brother of abolitionist martyr Elijah Lovejoy, operated an important station in the Underground Railroad from his 10-room house in Princeton.

Mrs. Burroughs disclosed that a number of state legislators have agreed to introduce a motion for purchase of the property at the 1953 session of the Illinois General Assembly.

JANICE KINGSLOW, prominent actress and chairman of publicity for the Negro History Week celebration, announced that special greeting cards for use during the week, a practice initiated by the Foundation last year, will be available again for the 1952 observance. Four cards, designed by artist Bernard Goss, will be available for purchase shortly, she re-

ported. Other Negro History Week events scheduled around Chicago to date include:

A special art exhibit during February at the South Side Art Center, featuring the works of Mrs. Burroughs and a new young artist, Stanley Lusey. On display will be oils, water colors, prints and craftwork by the versatile Mrs. Burroughs, South Side school teacher known also as the author of "Jasper, the Drummin' Boy," and other children's books.

The exhibit will open with a reception on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, from 4 to 7 p.m.

ON FEB. 16, a Negro History Festival and Dance, sponsored by the Artists' Council at Elks Hall, 5108 S. Prairie. It will feature a pageant introducing outstanding characters in Negro history, with Gregory Paschal, Thesley Beverly, Irvin Burgess and other artists.

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Michigan Edition The WORKER

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XVII, No. 4
In 2 Sections, Section 1

26

January 27, 1952
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Jobless Jam Single Relief Depot As Unemployment Payments Stop; Demand Grows for \$60 a Week

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Nearly 20,000 jobless workers of this city have drawn their last unemployment compensation check and are heading towards Mayor Cobo's one relief station in the whole city. These workers have drawn out 20 weeks at \$27 a week, which is the maximum allowed in the General Motors-written unemployment compensation law.

Now they face "living" on a weekly food budget of \$5.30 for the husband, \$5.25 for the wife and \$6.15 for the growing child.

A recent report of Daniel Ryan, welfare superintendent, revealed that 26,000 sought relief in 1951 but only 3,247 made it. Beautifully the city hall politicians report that with their "screening" methods they "saved" the city over \$5,000,000 last year.

Practically all humane social workers have been eliminated from the interviewing stage at Detroit's sole welfare station out on W. Fort St. Now a hardboiled bunch of political hangers-on await the broke, hungry, jobless worker and for the slightest reasons refuse to aid him. These 20,000, mostly auto workers, are part of the growing Michigan army of unemployed, victims of the developing economic crisis, that is accentuated by the war economy, which has slashed the buying power of the workers to ribbons and swells constantly the number of idle workers.

Now close to 200,00 are admitted by state officials, going up to 250,000 by spring. Of that number the Michigan Unemployment Security Commission admits that no more than 25,000 are idle because of displacement due to change over from civilian to war production.

Demand of the employed and unemployed workers that jobless workers' unemployment compensation be increased and extended have been growing such an extent that panicky politicians now meeting in the State Legislature fell over each other to introduce legislation to that effect.

Proposals that would almost double the maximum jobless pay for

the close to 200,000 unemployed were introduced in the State Capitol. The measure asks that the maximum base rate of unemployment pay be boosted from \$27 a week to \$40 a week, and extend the time from 20 weeks to 26 weeks.

The total inadequacy of this is seen when all predictions here are that many months if not years of unemployment lie ahead for auto workers.

The nationwide demand of auto workers for \$60 a week unemployment compensation for as long as

they are unemployed will undoubtedly be presented to the Lansing legislators to replace the present "additional crumbs" proposal.

U.S. Senator Moody and Congressman John Dingell propose legislation which gets close to that demand but declares only those idle because of "defense" layoffs are eligible. This would mean that of the state's 200,000 idle, only 25,000 to 30,000 would get benefits under the Moody-Dingell law. Resolutions by PAC change the bill to include all unemployed.

Jobs, Not Witchhunts!

"JOBS, not witch hunts," is the cry which is beginning to echo and re-echo throughout the Detroit labor movement. And it is a cry which this paper supports wholeheartedly.

One might ask, "Why has the House Committee on Un-American Activities decided to come to Detroit, now?" The answer is obvious: To cripple the labor movement, to smash the growing militancy of the auto workers in the fight against unemployment and for higher wages, to create disunity among the workers so that the auto manufacturers can pile up greater profits while reducing the standard of living, to set back the Negro liberation movement and especially the fight for FEPC and jobs for Negroes, to draw a red-herring across the demands of the workers and divert them from struggles for these demands, to win the support of the people of this city away from the fight for peace and into the auto barons' war camp.

Auto workers are fighting back against rapidly rising unemployment. They have developed and are fighting for a program of 40 hours pay for 30 hours work, the equivalent of 40 hours pay as unemployment compensation, a reduction in the speedup of the assembly lines, a major program of public works to increasing power, etc. And all the mumbo-jumbo and twiddle-twaddle of metal shortages, tool and die bottlenecks, scrap collections, and so on

have not produced a single job in this area. The auto barons and their government stooges fear that as this struggle mounts, they may be forced to accede to the workers' demands. Hence, the Un-American Committee is needed to show that to be in such a fight is to be a "red."

The auto workers are quite angry with the widening hole in the pay envelope. The last escalator penny increase—a big 40-cent a week—brought thousands of auto workers into a higher tax racket. Their pay envelopes showed that the whole 40-cent increase plus a few additional pennies were now being withheld in increased taxes. So they are militantly talking about busting through the wage freeze and getting some real substantial wage increases. Hence, the Un-American Committee is needed to show that to fight militantly for wage increases is to be a "red."

The Negro people have shown a high degree of unity in the struggle for their liberation. Judge Jones and Reverend Hill received the almost unanimous support of the Negro people plus the votes of thousands of white workers in recent elections. During the past year and a half, regardless of the activities of Detroit's racists, Mrs. Charline White, Mr. Bristoe Bryant, and Mr. Charles Diggs, Jr., were elected to the Michigan State Legislature, while Messrs. Curry and Young were reelected. Over 40,000 signatures for FEPC were collected in the City of Detroit alone. Auto barons fear this growing militancy of the Negro people

and their growing unity with the white workers in the labor movement. Hence, the Un-American Committee is needed to show that such movements are "red."

The auto workers and other people of Detroit have no heart for the war in Korea and the preparations for World War III. Thousands here are signing the petition for a five-power peace pact. Hence the Un-American Committee is needed to show that to fight for peace is "red."

The auto barons need disunity among the people in order to put over their starvation program. Hence, the need of the Un-American Committee to come in and, with the cry of "red," to set auto worker against auto worker, white against Negro, Christian against Jew, etc. And the employers will reap greater profits from this division and disunity.

But that need not be. Auto workers no doubt will receive the present committee in the same manner it received it in 1937 when Martin Dies was its chairman. He left town with his tail between his legs.

For every termite stool-pigeon the committee succeeds in digging out of the wood, their will be tens of thousands of auto workers who will greet the committee with the proverbial Bronx cheer. A committee contemptuous of the people can expect nothing from the people except to be held in contempt.

Let the labor movement speak out in no uncertain terms and inform this committee to stay out of Detroit. Jobs not witchhunts!

GEN. HOLDRIDGE TO TALK AT E. SIDE PEACE RALLY

DETROIT.—Brig. Gen. (ret.) Herbert C. Holdridge will be the main speaker at a peace rally sponsored by the East Side Peace Committee, Feb. 9 at 8 p.m. at the Bethany Methodist Church, Gratiot at Georgia, just north of Harper.

Announcing the meeting in a leaflet which reproduces the general's now-famous letter to the Detroit News plus an additional statement he made to the committee outlining his program for peace:

"The present foreign policy of the United States, if continued, can lead only to disaster. The need for immediate peace is urgent if the United States and the world are to survive. I recommend the following actions:

"1) A five-power conference to negotiate an immediate peace.

"2) Withdrawal of all American troops from foreign soil.

"3) Recognition of the Mao Tse-tung or People's Government of China and of a policy of Asia for the Asiatics.

"4) Establishment of a democratically-controlled economy of abundance and of production for use at home as a basis for peace and for economic aid abroad.

"5) Financial and technological assistance to economically backward nations to permit them to organize their own economies for abundance."

How I Man Decided To Sign for Pact of 5

DETROIT.—The ace signature-getter on petitions for a peaceful agreement among the big five powers reported last week that his total already exceeded 1,000.

Last week he entered the home of one southern worker who at first was so unfriendly that he reached for the telephone to call the police. "Wait a minute," said the campaigner, "it's a free country and everyone has a right to his opinion. Listen to mine first."

For a solid hour the two of them talked about the useless slaughter in Korea and war profits and discrimination and full employment in the Soviet Union and the new democracies and the desire there for peace. At the end of the discussion, the Southerner grabbed the petition, signed, got his wife and three children to sign, contributed a dime for each signature and wished the campaigner good luck.

Headlines Mask Layoff Cause

War-Poor Workers Just Can't Buy Cars

DETROIT.—The capitalist press is doing a job of spreading more than its usual amount of lies and confusion about the jobless situation in Michigan. It is intentionally made impossible for the average

auto worker to read the welter of contradictory headlines and get an answer as to why he or she is laid off.

Some samples:

Walter Reuther: "Start a scrap drive."

Henry Ford II: "The auto industry is being discriminated against."

War Boss C. E. Wilson: "There can be no yielding to further wage demands. I regret unemployment in Detroit, but there will be more cutbacks."

Henry Fowler of NFA: "The auto industry is not being discriminated against."

Detroit Common Council: "It's the fault of women working."

President Truman who stood on the steps of City Hall last July: "I don't propose to let the workingmen of Detroit suffer, any unemployment that can be avoided."

Detroit News: "Overramping can lead the nation down the road to World War II . . . starving of supply to civilian economy will promote depression."

Walter Reuther: Bring more war work to Michigan."

So the headlines blare. But tucked away on the back pages are the real facts.

New car registrations last November were lowest since February 1949, 100,000 less than November 1950. New car sales in Detroit in December were 158,183 for 1951 compared with 195,614 in 1950. Here is the real truth, production of cars has run ahead of the ability of workers and others to buy them. War preparations are making the situation worse.

That's how our "free enterprise" works. That's why we have layoffs and depressions, and no scrap drive is going to change that.

Only a paper like The Michigan Worker gives you the truth without contradictory headlines and lies.

Renew your sub now. If you haven't got a sub get one now.

Paul Robeson and other people's leaders have presented a petition to the UN charging the U. S. Gov't with Genocide against the Negro People

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New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganers have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

Ill, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cush, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of

PITTSBURGH.

the Matt Cvetic and Paul Crouch has gone up to \$4. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people, testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoop pigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are children, fools and puppets, who can be "used."

Both Aptheker and Careathers emphasized the peaceful democratic methods of the Communist Party and their confidence in the majority of the people. Only the majority could bring Socialism, they pointed out. This is taught by the Communist Party.

The jury's verdict may come in early this week. Judge Montgomery is talking of giving his charge of the jury this Monday. And the Steel Trust courthouse gang thinks it has everything sewed up.

Steve has thousands of friends, who will never give up because in fighting for him they are fighting for peace and civil liberties and for everything that humanity holds dear.

How They Won Fight Against Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed

the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

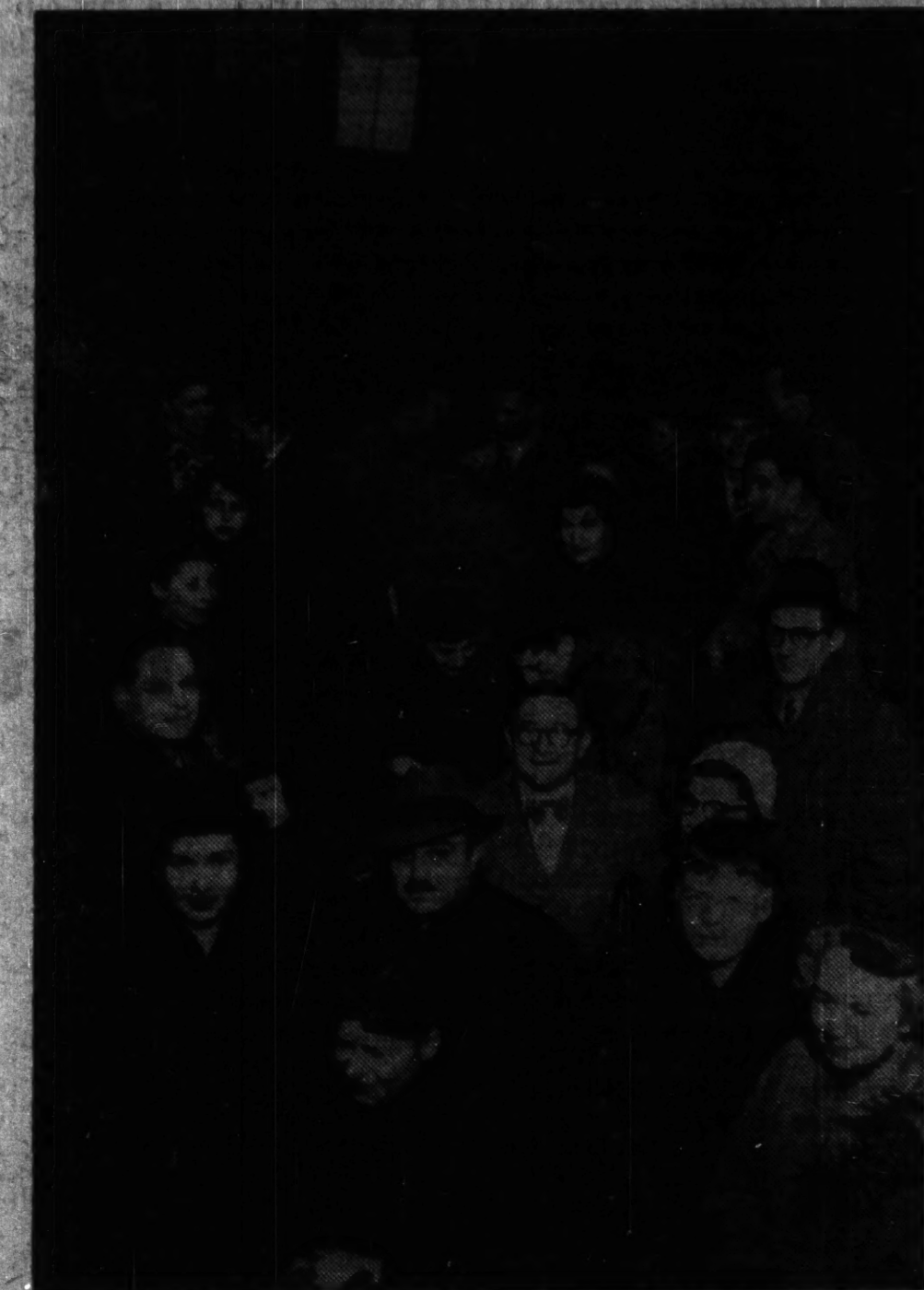
ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with money from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policy. Davis led



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equal rights for Negroes. It was

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

MRS. CAROL KING, FAMED LAWYER, DIES

LED IN AID TO FOREIGN-BORN

Carol King, famous constitutional and immigration attorney, died Tuesday in Beth Israel Hospital following an operation. She was 56.

According to her wishes, Mrs. King's body was cremated. She is survived by a son, Jonathan King, 25, World War II veteran; a daughter-in-law Cynthia King, and Mrs. Carl S. Stern, her sister.

During the last 10 years Mrs. King was general counsel for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. She represented thousands of Americans of foreign birth in immigration and deportation proceedings.

Carol King was born in New York on Aug. 24, 1895. Her father, Samuel W. Weiss, was born in Honesdale, Pa.; her mother, Carrie Stix, was born in New York City.

Mrs. King was graduated from the Horace Mann School and Barnard College, class of 1916. Although most of her school time was spent as a clerical worker for International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 25, college records show she was eligible for Phi Beta Kappa. This was denied her because her social and political views did not conform to standards set up by the college.

Her college career was marked with outstanding athletic achieve-

ments. It was marked with frequent brushes with the Dean. On at least two occasions she was almost expelled, once for writing an editorial supporting women's suffrage, and again for crossing Broadway minus a hat.

From 1916 to 1917 she worked for the American Association for Legislation. She married Gordon King in 1917. Mr. King, World War I veteran, died in 1930. Mrs. King entered New York University, graduating with a law degree in 1920. That year she was employed as a clerk in the law firm of Max Lowenthal. She was busily engaged writing briefs in defense of striking Amalgamated Clothing Workers. One was so good that Lowenthal included her name on it despite the fact she had not yet been admitted to the bar. She was admitted to the bar a few days later.

Carol King was associated as an attorney in the Sacco Vanzetti and Scottsboro cases. In 1930 she was associate counsel with the late Joseph Brodsky defending William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond, arrested for leading the March 8 unemployment demonstration.

In 1941 she appeared with the late Wendell Willkie before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous



MRS. CAROL KING

William Schneiderman case. She wrote the briefs and helped prepare the argument which defeated a lower court decision to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship. She was attorney for West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges in 1943 deportation proceedings.

Carol King was one of the nation's foremost authorities on constitutional law. Her major contributions was in the field of safeguarding the rights of the foreign born.

Negro Unionists Force Ford to Promise End To Bias on Clerk Jobs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Negro unionists yesterday forced officials of the Ford Motor Co. to promise to hire Negro clerical workers. Up till now Negro clerical workers have been discriminated against in the hiring policies of the Ford company. The promise was made at a conference of W. R. Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, and Coleman A. Young, its executive secretary, with Ford officials.

In a letter dated Dec. 8, 1951, to Henry Ford II, Hood had charged that "the Ford Motor Company, contrary to the public declarations of Mr. Ford II, was guilty of jimmie hiring practices in those job categories not covered by union contract."

Hood made specific reference to the huge Ford Administration Building, which employs hundreds of administrative and clerical workers and which Hood charged "was lily white."

Monday's conference, attended by Manton Cummins, director of labor relations, representing Henry Ford II, and Thomas Beaver, director of salaried employees, for the Ford Motor Co., and Hood and Young for the NNLC, came as a result of a specific request by the NNLC in connection with its nation-wide campaign for 100,000 jobs for Negro workers in areas of employment from which they are present excluded.

When questioned directly as to the hiring policy of the Ford Motor Co., Cummins declared that "we think our policies are fair."

Cummins stated that "all applicants who apply at the Ford Rotunda Building in Dearborn in response to advertisements placed by the Ford Co., in the Sunday papers for stenographers, typists and comptometer operators will be hired without discrimination as to race."

After the hour-and-a-half conference, Hood issued the following statement on behalf of the National Negro Labor Council:

"The NNLC is gratified to learn that the Ford Motor Co. intends to follow a policy of hiring without discrimination in the Ford Administration Building. However, the best test of any policy is the concrete results that follow from it. We therefore call upon all qualified Negro typists, stenographers

and comptometer operators to apply for employment at the Rotunda Building and report the results to the NNLC, Suite 214-410 East Warren Ave., Detroit.

"Negro and progressive citizens will reserve their judgment on the fair employment policies of the Ford Company on the basis of what their policies produce in terms of actual jobs. The NNLC will continue to fight for full freedom of the Negro people on a day-to-day, industry-by-industry level, until we achieve our immediate goal of 100,000 jobs and one million signatures for FEPC."

Hood concluded.

150 UNION LEADERS MAP FIGHT IN ALBANY AGAINST STATE LAW THAT ROBS JOBLESS

The fight to repeal the pro-employer anti-unemployed Hughes-Brees Law will come to a showdown, State Sen. William J. Bianchi told more than 150 representatives of unions who came Saturday to Brevoort Hotel in response to his invitation.

The Senator said he is moving to call up his repeal bill for action on that day, and has received some assurances of support from others in the hitherto almost solid pro-Hughes-Brees Republican bloc. Sen. Bianchi of East Harlem is himself a Republican, elected on both that party's and the American Labor Party's ticket.

The AFL's building trades unions, represented mostly by regional and local officers, were the largest bloc of the unionists attending the "informal" conference called by Bianchi to consult and exchange opinions with unions.

Also well represented were the AFL's amusement trades, including the powerful musicians local; the CIO's shipbuilders and the unaffiliated fur, United Electrical and Radio, distributive and others. Among the unions from upstate Republican strongholds represented were the UE's big Schenectady and Rome locals.

The CIO's unions were poorly represented. It was learned they are arranging a conference of their own to further the fight on the Hughes-Brees Law.

In opening the conference, Bianchi said his bill is subject to amendment and he invited such suggestions as the unions have. He also warned that the fight is related to a general anti-labor trend in the state legislature and noted that already a move was on foot to do a Hughes-Brees job on the Workmen's Compensation Law of the state.

Bianchi's bill would also raise jobless benefits to a maximum of \$40 a week; extend duration of the benefits to 52 weeks; eliminate the seven-week waiting penalty for idleness due to disputes; extend coverage to employers of one or more workers and to welfare agencies.

In a discussion from the floor, there was unanimous agreement on the need to mobilize a grass-roots movement among the trade unionists of the state in support of the repeal measure. Long-standing differences between the various groups in the meeting did not affect their attitude.

They all described how the new law cheats thousands of unemployed out of jobless benefits and is at the same time used as an anti-union weapon. Many suggestions were offered on ways to develop the campaign until Jan. 29. Thomas Curtis, legislative representative, for the building trades, urged that a mass letter-writing campaign by trade unionists to their respective legislators be the most effective

Many Rep. Police-State Laws, Nazi-Type Prisons Are Built

The country is witnessing a popular revulsion against the Smith and McCarran Acts and all repressive police-state legislation. A movement for repeal of these measures is swelling up from groups with varied political outlooks. They include the pro-Administration Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, the CIO, Congressmen such as Cecil King (D-Cal), the 250 officers of AFL, CIO and independent unions who last week issued an appeal for a labor drive to repeal the Smith Act.

Yet, in face of this, the administration for the past few weeks has stealthily been erecting a new foundation for a fascist state. For the first time in the history of the U. S., Nazi-style concentration camps were being constructed for political dissidents. The purpose was to frighten, cow and prevent the majority of Americans from persisting in their demands for peace, a return to an expanding peace-time economy and an end to jimmie terror and discrimination.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS, most of them being built in the Deep South and Southwest, were being set up under authority granted by the McCarran Act. But the gimmick here, as exposed by I. F. Stone of the New York Daily Compass, was that the McCarran Act does not order the President and his Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, to build such camps. He is merely "authorized" to do so in the event of an "emergency," such as a declaration of war.

However, the President is moving ahead on his own, exposing the hypocrisy in his original veto of the McCarran Act. In his original veto message, the President even singled out the concentration camps provision as unconstitutional.

Six "standby" camps are now being constructed at a cost of \$775,000. Typically, the first to rush in to strengthen the President's hand in this action was the arch-Dixiecrat Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

EASTLAND introduced a bill

for a concurrent resolution by both Houses of Congress to declare an internal security emergency in effect. The purpose would be to give the administration explicit authority to jail "subversives" without a declaration of war.

The concentration camp procedure under the McCarran Act enables the President to round up suspected "subversives" and hold them for an indefinite period—for years if necessary—without ever coming to a hearing or trial. It is the old Nazi gimmick of "preventive custody."

The revelation that the administration is building concentration camps for thousands pointed up again the need to step up the movement for repeal of all police-state legislation and restoration of the Bill of Rights.

What is needed now, according to civil rights leaders, is a mass demand requesting Truman to direct his attorney general to stop the building of concentration camps.

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, Executive Secretary of the Harlem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Frazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 117 St. the family of Mrs. Alethea Murray live in a condemned house which was ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 132 to 135 Sts., and from 139 to 142 Sts. is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartment will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rent houses.

NAZI GENERALS TO GET POSTS IN NATO ARMY

HAMBURG (ALN).—The West German weekly Welt am Sonntag reported here that 62 former Nazi generals will occupy important posts in the army to be set up under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It said 30 will be high officers of the army, four will command army corps, 12 will command West German divisions and 18 will be army inspectors. Names of these generals are being kept secret by the Bonn government, the paper said, adding that the majority will be chosen from among the war criminals who have been released from the prisons of Landsberg and Weir as well as from among the military advisers of the Bonn government.

Hoodlums at Wayne Fail to Halt Distribution of Appeal for '17'

DETROIT. — Eight hoodlum students failed to prevent a distribution at Wayne University of a printed appeal by the seventeen Communist leaders under indictment in New York. They gathered around the two distributors and shouted and jeered. They tore up the individual copies which they had received at the beginning of the distribution. But their attempt to intimidate other students from taking and reading the literature, and to incite hostility against the distributors, proved to be a complete flop. Every last one of more than five hundred folders was gladly taken by Wayne students who refused to allow the hoodlums

to dictate what they can read. The fascist mentality of the hoodlums was clearly revealed when the group burst into the singing of "Dixie" and concluded by chanting "We want lynchings, we want lynchings." This vicious, despicable behavior proves to Wayne students once again how anti-Communism and racism go hand in hand. The rotten core of these self-appointed "defenders" of American "freedom" is exposed for all to see.

Wayne students are asking: "where does Dean Spatheff fit in to this?" They point out that his remarks as reported by the Detroit Free Press, contain not a word of

condemnation of the hoodlum acts. That he apparently had one of his notorious spies surveying the situation carefully is shown by his assertion that the distributors were not Wayne students. At a university with about twenty thousand students it takes a lot of watching to say that.

Plotted Frameup Of Sweet Flops

DETROIT.—On the eve of the coming of the House Un-American Committee to launch its attack against the labor movement, the Immigration Department was ready to help by attacking Sam Sweet.

Sweet, for years educational director of UAW Plymouth Local 51, was charged with alleged falsification of an application for citizenship. The frameup was launched two years ago when Sweet was in the leadership of the Chrysler strike.

A strong defense committee of local unionists was established which issued material exposing the Immigration Department's aid to Chrysler Corp. Things got so hot the Immigration stoolpigeons decided to let the issue stay on ice for a while. There it stayed until last week when the Un-Americans were announced.

Immigration officials offered Sweet a deal through his lawyer, Ernest Goodman, asking Sweet voluntarily to give up his citizenship and face deportation. If he refused then he would have the alternative of defending himself from what they said was "perjury."

What was clearly being set out was the hope that he would turn informer for them. But they picked the wrong guy and the blistering they got convinced them so. When the case came up this last week in court the local Immigration officials told the judge that Washington, which had promised to help, had not come through and therefore they wanted a postponement until May. The judge okayed that.

Sam Sweet stated: "I feel that the postponement of my case indicates definitely that all the stoolpigeons they could muster will not destroy my faith in democracy and freedom. I feel that it is not only a victory of my own but also for labor, for the foreign born and other citizens threatened with denaturalization like I was. I have confidence that the labor movement will not allow these frameups against working people to continue."

McPHAIL REPORTS ON FLORIDA:

NEGRO PEOPLE FIGHTING

By ARTHUR McPHAIL
(Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Congress)

DETROIT.—One week ago today I returned from Mims, Fla., where I attended the funeral of Mrs. Harry T. Moore with a delegation of 20 Negro and white people. We saw at that funeral more than an outstanding fighter for the rights of her people lying dead in a casket. We saw there the result of the viciousness and depravity of a section of this nation, of a master-race ideology indoctrinated by the rulers of industry of this country as well as the rulers of its government.

But we saw the Negro people in the street to speak out in no uncertain terms. They told us that our presence there from six different states had given them courage to fight regardless of the consequences, that they intended to fight until this situation was changed in the South.

Our delegation drove 169 miles from Jacksonville, Fla., to Tallahassee to meet with Governor Fuller Warren. The reason for his cordiality was a result of the mounting anger of the Negro people and yes, some of the white people of Florida, as well as the millions of Negro and white throughout this nation and peoples throughout the world. Governor Warren was obviously feeling this pressure, because just a week before he had made a vicious attack on Walter White, head of the NAACP, the largest Negro defense organization in this country. He attempted to play our delegation against Walter White but he did not and he could not succeed.

After our delegation had told the governor in no uncertain terms how we and the rest of the people of this nation felt regarding these murderers, he then said that he was pleased to have us, that we represented the best in America. He then invited us to have lunch with him at the governor's mansion. He was clearly aware of what he is doing because he said the State of Florida was 107 years

old, that the governor's mansion was 46 years old, and that never before in the history of the State of Florida had Negro and white together been invited to have lunch with the chief executive of the state.

Gov. Warren deliberately defied and broke the age-old jimcrow rules not because of his love for us or a spirit of fair play, but because of the rising indignation of the people against hate and jimcrow and because of the effect that this is having upon the economy of the State of Florida. He even attempted to get our plane, failing in this, he had his police department to clear the roads for 169 miles to Jacksonville in order that we could make the trip at a high rate of speed. In addition to this, when we got to Jacksonville airport another precedent was broken. Our mixed delegation was permitted to eat in the "for white only" restaurant in Jacksonville airport. When the southern customers began to complain of our presence, the manager called the police to protect this mixed delegation that had broken the segregation laws in the State of Florida.

From this we should learn a lesson i.e., when the democratic thinking people, both Negro and white, in this country decide that there will be no more jimcrow, that there will be no more segregation and hate killings and mean it, then the hate killings, jimcrow and discrimination will end. Yes, even in the South, for these people to the last are conscious of what they are doing.

For example, when I came out of the restaurant, I stopped at the fountain for a drink of water. I felt a light tap on my shoulder, I, 2 then 3 times. Finally, when I had finished drinking water, I turned to see who it was. It was a policeman standing in back of me. He said politely, "That fountain is for white passengers only." I heard this same policeman say to the lieutenant in charge, "This thing can spread like wildfire if something isn't done."

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

"35"—The news got around that we will continue more emphatically than ever to call Walter Reuther's "loyal opposition," played his usual confusing game at the UAW unemployment conference recently in Washington. He asked from the floor for "advice" from Reuther as to how he should vote because he liked parts of the Ford resolution and parts of Reuther's.

He got some real advice from Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, after the meeting out on the sidewalk in front of the Statler Hotel in Washington. Stellato told him what he thought of his divisive tactics and where he could take them from now on. This probably means that the Committee for a Democratic UAW, headed by Stellato will finally flush itself of Silvers and his "brain trust."

"LABOR" EDITOR—Ellsworth Hanlon, erstwhile "educational director" fired by the executive board of Ford Local 600 for political chicanery, is now the "labor editor" of Inside Michigan, a Republican propaganda sheet that has no union label.

"PICKED"—It is no surprise that Benson Ford was picked by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as the "man of '51." Who expected them to pick anyone else? Some of the past "winners" were Henry Ford II; John S. Bugas, vice-president of Ford's; Walter O. Briggs, Jr., and Charles Fisher, Jr.

TOLD OFF—Paul Silvers, whom

"LIBERAL"—Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Gerald K. O'Brien, finds his claim to liberalism is wearing mighty thin with organized labor and the Negro people these days. His refusal to issue a warrant for first degree murder against the cop who shot Walter Washam, Negro high school student, is only one of many reasons for people souring on O'Brien. The coroner's jury said the policeman who killed Washam was "guilty of criminal intent." That seemingly isn't enough for "liberal" O'Brien.

90 Subs Launch The Worker Circulation Drive in Michigan

DETROIT.—With 90 subscriptions obtained so far, Michigan has entered The Worker circulation drive. Initial experiences of great importance worth citing.

Two readers spent part of a Saturday and Sunday getting renewals. The results were excellent. Four subscriptions were obtained. One person suggested two others for possible subscriptions. One stated he would get a sub from the person who sold him one last year.

Committee Formed to Fight Army Persecution of Pvt. D. Woodson

DETROIT.—A Committee for the Defense of Private Donald Woodson has been established here under the chairmanship of Rev. Charles A. Hill. The Committee plans to protest army procedure under which Pvt. Woodson has been held virtually prisoner in the army hospital at Fort Custer and grilled as to his private opinions and his associations prior to his induction.

"We must fight this one case in order to stop similar procedure in any case," Rev. Hill told the committee's founding meeting. "The army must not be used to turn draftees into stoolpigeons against their parents, their unions, their churches, their friends and associates."

Pledges of support and financial assistance were made by representatives of the Women's Auxiliary of Ford Local 600, UAW, the Charles Young Post of the American Legion, the Civil Rights Congress and a member of individuals present. Financial assistance is needed to help Pvt. Woodson's mother, Mrs. Mattieless Woodson-Hawkins, defray legal and telephone expenses incurred because of her son's unusual and special persecution. Funds can be sent to Rev. Hill at 5300 Hartford Ave., Detroit.

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The Worker

National
Edition

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 4 26 January 27, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

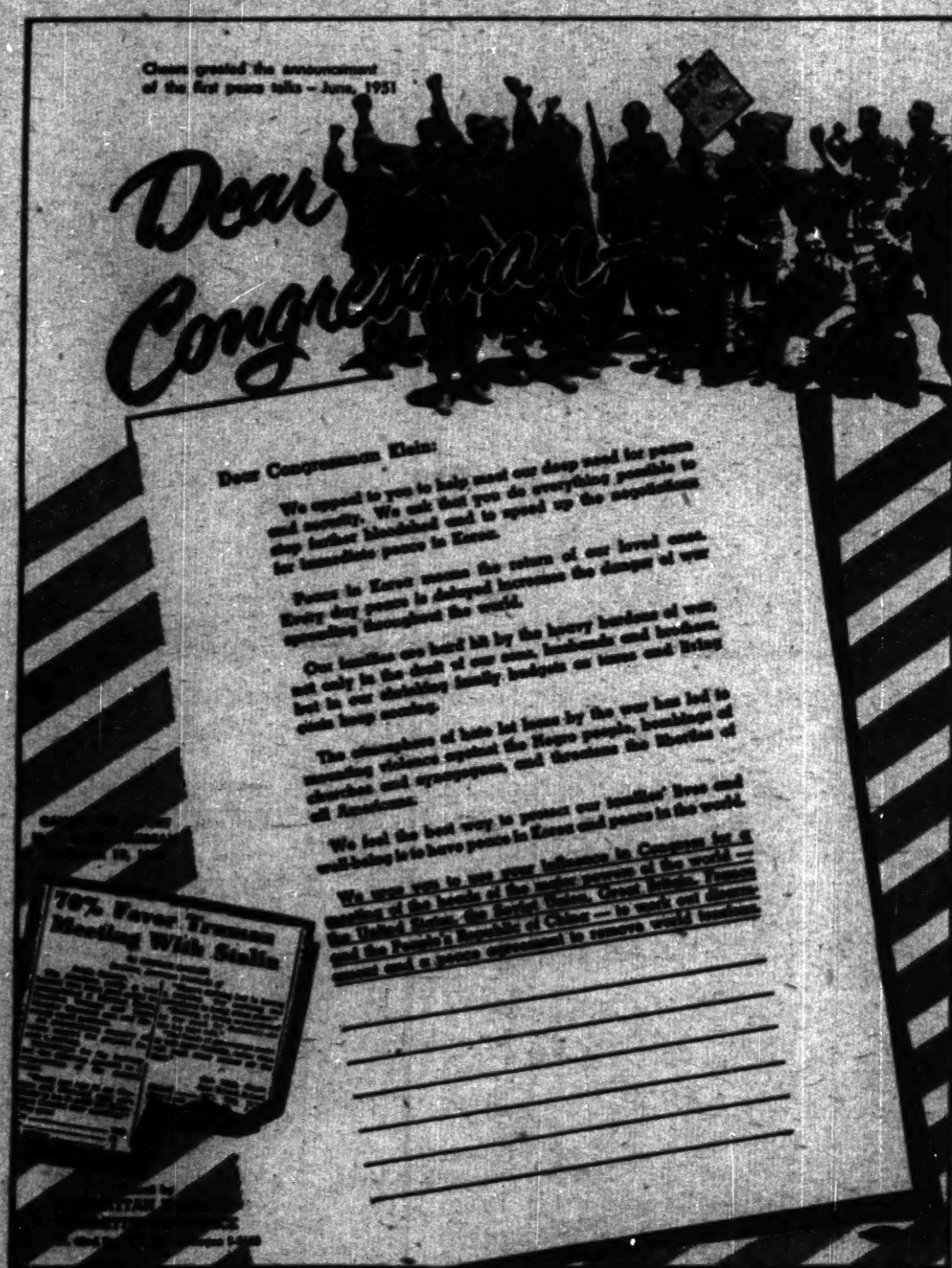
POW CHRISTMAS SERVICE.—Catholics who are prisoners of war in North Korea hold a Christmas Eve church service at a camp in North Korea. See page 6 for another Christmas picture of POWs.



PENTAGON AIM: BALK TRUCE AND SPREAD WAR TO CHINA

See Page 3

Step Up Drive for No-War Pact



PEACE PETITION now being circulated in New York is reproduced above (reduced in size). It calls for an immediate peace in Korea and a meeting of the major world powers to effect a lasting peace.

THE SWELLING tide for a peace pact between the five countries which could actually make and keep the peace together—the U.S., USSR, Britain, France and China—advanced on many fronts last week.

In New York, where nearly a quarter of a million people tired of the Korean war, high taxes and high prices had signed Christmas peace cards to President Truman (the AP reported the White House had received more Christmas cards than ever before) a campaign for another 300,000 signatures addressed specifically to election year conscious Congressmen got under way with a city-wide conference.

At this meeting, the Rev. Reginald Bass of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn told delegates from the big town's borough and neighborhood peace groups to pay no attention to those who dare call peace "subversive." "What you are doing," he said, "is the finest thing any American can do. As the prophet Isaiah said, 'Woe unto those who call good evil and evil good.'"

Someone whom President Truman won't dare challenge once said "Blessed are the Peacemakers." Calling the Korean war "the last of the colonial wars," Rev. Bass said he has found that the people "are

just absolutely sick of it. They can't be panicked into seeing red any longer. The whole structure of war is falling to pieces here as well as in Europe."

Lending emphasis to these words were developments at the UN's General Assembly in Paris showing the rising sentiment for big power negotiations. A great moral victory was won for the Soviet Union's simple and powerful appeal for a Big Five pact to end world differences. Instead of the usual Wall Street satellite totals of 53-5 and such figures, the vote fell to 35 against, and 11 for, with 13 significant abstentions marking a crack in the usual automatic totals on this powerful issue. Joining in the affirmative vote were Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Deserting the Wall Street position were

four of the Latin-American countries usually regarded as automatic satellites of the U.S. This development adds importance to the forthcoming Western Hemisphere Peace Conference in Brazil.

From widely separated parts of the U.S. important developments were reported in the peace crusade for a peace pact. In Montana ranching and farming country, the Middle Forks Farmers Union Local 123 unanimously endorsed and signed the American Peace Crusade petitions and sent them to President Truman, Senator Murray, Rep. Mansfield and National Farmers Union president James Patton.

New Jersey got into the swing with a lively conference opening a drive for 50,000 petition signatures. The crushing new taxes proposed in the military budget were seen as adding many more Americans to the 70 percent found by the Gallup Poll in favor of big power meetings to iron things out.

Six hundred million people in the world had already signed up for a Big Five meeting, and the people of our country were moving into the campaign with both feet.



Ask U.S. Act as Florida Terror Continues

CITING at least six instances of murder, terror threats and beatings administered to Negroes in southern states since the assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore on Christmas Day in Mims, Florida, the Civil Rights Congress this week demanded angrily the use of federal troops to restore law and order.

Among the outbreaks of violence and threats of violence cited by the CRC were:

- The beating and shooting of 26-year-old Arthur Holland on the night of Jan. 12 by white racists who claimed they wanted to teach a "lesson" to other Negroes.

Although Holland furnished the authorities with the descriptions of his attackers and the license number of the car they used, no arrests have been made.

- A Negro cafe in Dallas, Texas, was bombed for the third time in one month.

- A dynamite bomb destroyed part of a newly-built home of a well-to-do Negro farmer in Granville County, N. C., because the land on which he built was formerly owned by a white planter.

- Three Negro leaders in as many states have been threatened with assassination and told to leave the towns in which they live.

leaders receiving threats were, Attorney Harold Flowers, an NAACP leader of Pine Bluff, Ark., James Hinton, South Carolina leader of the NAACP, who lives in Columbia, and G. D. Rogers, another NAACP official, of Tampa, Fla.

The CRC said that "this brief list does not include new police beatings of Negroes reported in New York, Georgia and elsewhere, the freeing of Newton Hanes, North Carolina wealthy white farmer who killed Ishmael Simmons, a poor Negro tenant farmer, and dozens of racist attacks of all sorts in every corner of the land."

Flash Strikes Hit Steel Mills As Owners Stall

See Page 3

New York Passes Quarter Mark in The Worker Drive

WITH NEW YORK STATE'S county of Queens and Minnesota readers showing the way, The Worker's two-month circulation campaign went above the 25 percent mark early this week.

As of Monday, there were 4446 subs to The Worker and 668 for the Daily Worker received. Another 840 subs of both types were being processed by county drive leaders in New York, making a total of close to 6,000 subs gotten thus far, or 27 percent of the combined goal of 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

Minnesotans have turned in 56

for The Worker subs and 12 for the Daily Worker. Their objective is 150 for the week-end paper and 25 for the Daily Worker. They thus are close to 40 percent of their combined goal.

Readers in Connecticut and Missouri are also maintaining a good clip. The New England state has 59 subs to The Worker to its credit and 20 for the Daily Worker, or just about 30 percent of its combined goal of 260 subs; while readers in Truman's home state have gotten 20 Worker subs and 11 for the Daily Worker for 33 percent of their goal 95 subs for both papers.

Michiganders have hit 23 percent of their combined goal of 475 subs, and Jerseyites have 21 percent of their goal of 1,200. Readers in Illinois, Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania, among the major areas, are lagging thus far.

New Yorkers, with Brooklyn, Bronx and the upstate areas just beginning to get into the campaign, thus far got 4,700 subs of both kinds, or 31 percent of their combined objective of 15,000 subs. Readers in Queens continued their hot pace, turning in a total of 1,084 subs, or 72 percent of their goal of 1,500. They have decided to shoot for 50 percent

above their goal, or 2,250 subs, by the wind-up of the campaign on March 1.

Manhattanites are running second, with close to 1,400 in, or 43 percent of their goal of 3,500. Bronxites have hit 675 subs, or 27 percent of their objective of 1,500; while Brooklynites, with 850, are close to the 15 percent mark. Trade union press committees have turned in another 500, for 20 percent of their objective of 2,500.

Upstaters are just getting under way. They have turned in some subs, a large part of them from the Schenectady area.

Introductory Offer

The Worker readers outside of New York City who have not been able to afford subscriptions to the Daily Worker are being given a special introductory offer during the period of our circulation campaign. They can get the Daily Worker for \$3 for three months. After that, if they want to continue, they can get it for the rest of the year for another \$4.50. This makes the total price \$7.50 for the year. Regular price is \$12. Special price for a combined yearly sub to both papers is \$10 during the campaign.

III, Without Legal Aid, Nelson Is Trial Hero

By ART SHIELDS

AS STEVE NELSON'S CASE was about to go to the "sedition" trial jury an old steel worker said to me: "They will build a monument to Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh some day for this wonderful defense. No one ever put the Steel Trust crowd on trial like this in Pittsburgh before."

Pat Cuth, the old steel worker, is a veteran of the Homestead strike of 1892. That's the historic strike of steel labor, when the workers fought back the bloody Pinkertons, who were shooting up their picket lines. Pat is one of the finest sons of the Irish people. He admires courage, and he has attended every session of this frame-up trial from Dec. 17 until Steve rested his case this week.

Pat doesn't only admire courage, however. He admires hard-hitting intelligence. And the 84-year-old veteran's eyes have been sparkling as Steve has been driving the frame-up witnesses into a corner again and again with his accurate attacks on their false testimony.

Steve hasn't only exposed the frame-up gang, however. He has presented the position of his Party—the Communist Party—on the day-to-day struggles for peace and social security and the ultimate goal of Socialism in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

This wasn't an easy job. Steve was interrupted at every step by the hoodlum tactics of a loud-mouthed, red-baiting prosecutor, William Cercone, a nephew of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the trial.

STEVE could never have lasted through this hard trial if he hadn't the kind of courage and confidence that Communists develop in many hard battles with the help of Marxist science.

Steve was a sick man when Judge Montgomery rushed him into the trial with a fever and a body still suffering from a near fatal auto accident. Montgomery would give Steve no time to get a lawyer. He just warned him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. the next day, whether he had a counsel or not. I used to wonder sometimes if Steve could last out the day as I saw him gripping the courtroom railing to hold his collapsing body up.

Nelson's body was shrinking each day. The 190-pound carpenter I used to know was down to 160 pounds, then 150, then several pounds less, as he worked day and night with only four, five or six hours sleep at the most.

Then an amazing thing happened. Steve's strength began coming back with his passionate zest in the fight. His voice got back its strength. And the steel workers, miners, electrical workers and other who helped to fill the crowded courtroom daily, were more and more inspired as they saw one of their own people keeping their class foes at bay.

STEVE POINTS out that Judas Iscariot sold out his friend for 30 pieces of silver. But the price of

PITTSBURGH.

the Matt Cvetic and Paul Crouch has gone up to 34. Their professional witness fees in many frame-up proceedings are \$25 a day, with \$9 expenses, making \$34 altogether.

And Steve tells how Paul Crouch began getting this "bloody money" when he testified against Harry Bridges in 1949 after Florida became too hot for him. He had just been denounced by the AFL printers' union for scabbing in a Miami strike.

And Matt Cvetic began getting his "blood money" sometimes after he got a court record for beating up his sister-in-law and breaking her wrist in a midnight assault that sent her to the hospital for weeks.

Steve presented the program of his Party through his opening and closing statements to the jury and his witnesses.

He called only two witnesses. The fascist Musmanno law threatens anyone who testifies as a Communist in Pennsylvania with 20 years in prison. But those two witnesses were superb spokesmen for the Party of Peace and Socialism.

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Marxist historian, who has written many volumes of the history of the Negro people; testified as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. And he calmly answered the many lies of the prosecutors' fake "expert," the charlatan Musmanno, who interprets all Marxist literature as "force and violence" propaganda.

Benjamin Careathers, the 61-year-old Negro workers leader of Pittsburgh, answered the crude lies of the prosecutor's stoop pigeons about the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

And both Aptheker and Careathers expressed their resentment at the "racist arrogance" of Cvetic, who said that the Communists were "using" the Negro people, when they spoke against discrimination. The historian and the Negro workers' leaders pointed out that Cvetic's statement was a typical example of the "white supremacy" viewpoint that Negroes are children, fools and puppets, who can be "used."

Both Aptheker and Careathers emphasized the peaceful democratic methods of the Communist Party and their confidence in the majority of the people. Only the majority could bring Socialism, they pointed out. This is taught by the Communist Party.

The jury's verdict may come in early this week. Judge Montgomery is talking of giving his charge of the jury this Monday. And the Steel Trust courthouse gang thinks it has everything sewed up.

Steve has thousands of friends, who will never give up because in fighting for him they are fighting for peace and civil liberties and for everything that humanity holds dear.

REPRESENTATIVES of trade unions and civic bodies jammed the Board of Estimate chamber on the afternoon of June 3, 1943. There was standing room only as the board met that day, nearly nine years ago, to grant a \$75,000,000 tax subsidy to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. With the subsidy went the board's permission for Met to bar Negroes from the giant East Side Stuyvesant Town housing development, then in the blueprint stage.

It was at that stormy board meeting that the democratic forces of the city began gathering for the long struggle which concluded last week with victory over Met's jimcrow policy and won unqualified rescinding of the company's order to evict 19 families who spearheaded a crusade in the project against racial discrimination.

"Negroes and whites don't mix," Frederick H. Ecker, Met vice-president, told the board members. "Perhaps they will a hundred years from now, but they don't now."

ECKER was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party.

"Mr. Ecker and the Metropolitan Life intend to circumvent the spirit and letter of our laws," Davis declared, "to build a jimcrow town with moneys from Negro and white policyholders. Are you going to give these jimcrow policies your stamp of approval? ... Tell him that when he is ready to sign a contract granting equal rights to all Americans irrespective of race, color, or creed that you will give it your stamp of approval and not until then."

The voice of the city's trade union members was added to the protest. Former State Solicitor Henry Epstein charged: "Democracy and equality under the law are being swapped for eighteen blocks of brick and mortar." Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs and Harlem Assemblyman William T. Andrews offered proof of Met's jimcrow plans. But the board, with only Newbold Morris and Edgar Nathan, Jr., opposing it, voted to approve the contract.

THERE WERE THOSE who said the fight was lost. But Ben Davis was not among them. Nor were the thousands of Negro and white citizens who gathered three days later at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden. They called for a wide campaign to defeat anti-Negro housing plan.

That year Davis campaigned up and down Manhattan to end Stuyvesant Town jimcrow. He was elected to the City Council and his first bill in the municipal legislature called for abolition of the discriminatory policy. Davis led



Members of the 19 Stuyvesant Town families who faced eviction are shown on the picket line as they won their eleventh-hour victory.

that fight both inside and outside the City Council. It resulted in passage of the Davis-Isaacs bill, and later the Brown-Isaacs bill barring discrimination in housing projects built with the aid of public funds.

The fight continued, with great masses of many political faiths joining.

The cement was hardly dry and the houses not completely filled, Nov. 20, 1948, when the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town demanded a change in the Met rental policies.

PAUL ROSS, American Labor Party leader and chairman of committee, was one of the 19 whose homes were saved at a climax of the fight last week. Also with Ross on the committee was Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics instructor at City College who lost his job because of his leadership in the fight. Dr. Lorch, who lost a second teaching post in Penn State College for his efforts on behalf of equality in housing, is now teaching at Fisk University, southern Negro institution.

Dr. Lorch was one of the casualties in the long fight for equality in housing. He was a

he who broke through the jimcrow barriers who turned his apartment over to Mr. and Mrs. Hardine Hendrix, Negro couple to which Met last week agreed to grant a lease. The Hendrix family had originally accepted an invitation to reside in the Stuyvesant Town apartment of Jesse Kessler, officer of Distributive Workers Union District 65.

LATER, three other Negro families were admitted to the hitherto "whites only" project. Met jimcrow was losing its fight. Met proceeded to punish members of the Town and Village Committee with threats of eviction.

Many tenants lost their homes. Councilman Davis was jailed for five years under the Smith Act for his militant leadership to end the vicious discrimination. But the ideas for which militant tenants suffered and for which Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker, was jailed won.

It was a victory for democratic Americans of divergent political beliefs. It was a proof that a united people can bar the way to fascism. The losers were the racists who were shouting that the fight against Met jimcrow was a "Communist plot."

MRS. CAROL KING, FAMED LAWYER, DIES

LED IN AID TO FOREIGN-BORN

Carol King, famous constitutional and immigration attorney, died Tuesday in Beth Israel Hospital following an operation. She was 58.

According to her wishes, Mrs. King's body was cremated. She is survived by a son, Jonathan King, 25, World War II veteran; a daughter-in-law Cynthia King, and Mrs. Carl S. Stern, her sister.

During the last 10 years Mrs. King was general counsel for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. She represented thousands of Americans of foreign birth in immigration and deportation proceedings.

Carol King was born in New York on Aug. 24, 1895. Her father, Samuel W. Weiss, was born in Honesdale, Pa.; her mother, Carrie Stix, was born in New York City.

Mrs. King was graduated from the Horace Mann School and Barnard College, class of 1916. Although most of her school time was spent as a clerical worker for International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 25, college records show she was eligible for Phi Beta Kappa. This was denied her because her social and political views did not conform to standards set up by the college.

Her college career was marked with outstanding athletic achieve-

ments. It was marked with frequent brushes with the Dean. On at least two occasions she was almost expelled, once for writing an editorial supporting women's suffrage, and again for crossing Broadway minus a hat.

From 1916 to 1917 she worked for the American Association for Legislation. She married Gordon King in 1917. Mr. King, World War I veteran, died in 1930. Mrs. King entered New York University, graduating with a law degree in 1920. That year she was employed as a clerk in the law firm of Max Lowenthal. She was busily engaged writing briefs in defense of striking Amalgamated Clothing Workers. One was so good that Lowenthal included her name on it despite the fact she had not yet been admitted to the bar. She was admitted to the bar a few days later.

Carol King was associated as an attorney in the Sacco Vanzetti and Scottsboro cases. In 1930 she was associate counsel with the late Joseph Brodsky defending William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond, arrested for leading the March 6 unemployment demonstration.

In 1941 she appeared with the late Wendell Willkie before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous



MRS. CAROL KING

William Schneiderman case. She wrote the briefs and helped prepare the argument which defeated a lower court decision to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship. She was attorney for West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges in 1943 deportation proceedings.

Carol King was one of the nation's foremost authorities on constitutional law. Her major contributions was in the field of safeguarding the rights of the foreign born.

Negro Unionists Force Ford to Promise End To Bias on Clerk Jobs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Negro unionists yesterday forced officials of the Ford Motor Co. to promise to hire Negro clerical workers. Up till now Negro clerical workers have been discriminated against in the hiring policies of the Ford company. The promise was

made at a conference of W. R. Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, and Coleman A. Young, its executive secretary, with Ford officials.

In a letter dated Dec. 8, 1951, to Henry Ford II, Hood had charged that "the Ford Motor Company, contrary to the public declarations of Mr. Ford II, was guilty of jimcrow hiring practices in those job categories not covered by union contract."

Hood made specific reference to the huge Ford Administration Building, which employs hundreds of administrative and clerical workers and which Hood charged "was lily white."

Monday's conference, attended by Manton Cummins, director of labor relations, representing Henry Ford II, and Thomas Beaver, director of salaried employees, for the Ford Motor Co., and Hood and Young for the NNLC, came as a result of a specific request by the NNLC in connection with its nationwide campaign for 100,000 jobs for Negro workers in areas of employment from which they are presently excluded.

When questioned directly as to the hiring policy of the Ford Motor Co., Cummins declared that "we think our policies are fair."

Cummins stated that, "all applicants who apply at the Ford Rotunda Building in Dearborn in response to advertisements placed by the Ford Co., in the Sunday papers for stenographers, typists and comptometer operators will be hired without discrimination as to race."

After the hour-and-a-half conference, Hood issued the following statement on behalf of the National Negro Labor Council:

"The NNLC is gratified to learn that the Ford Motor Co. intends to follow a policy of hiring without discrimination in the Ford Administration Building. However, the best test of any policy is the concrete results that follow from it. We therefore call upon all qualified Negro typists, stenographers,

and comptometer operators to apply for employment at the Rotunda Building and report the results to the NNLC, Suite 214-410 East Warren Ave., Detroit.

"Negro and progressive citizens will reserve their judgment on the fair employment policies of the Ford Company on the basis of

what their policies produce in terms of actual jobs. The NNLC will continue to fight for full freedom of the Negro people on a day-to-day, industry-by-industry level, until we achieve our immediate goal of 100,000 jobs and one million signatures for FEPC." Hood concluded.

150 UNION LEADERS MAP FIGHT IN ALBANY AGAINST STATE LAW THAT ROBS JOBLESS

The fight to repeal the pro-employer anti-unemployed Hughes-Brees Law will come to a showdown, State Sen. William J. Bianchi told more than 150 representatives of unions who came Saturday to Brevoort Hotel in response to his invitation.

The Senator said he is moving to call up his repeal bill for action on that day, and has received some assurances of support from others in the hitherto almost solid pro-Hughes-Brees Republican bloc. Sen. Bianchi of East Harlem is himself a Republican, elected on both that party's and the American Labor Party's ticket.

The AFL's building trades unions, represented mostly by regional and local officers, were the largest bloc of the unionists attending the "informal" conference called by Bianchi to consult and exchange opinions with unions.

Also well represented were the AFL's amusement trades, including the powerful musicians local; the CIO's shipbuilders and the unaffiliated fur, United Electrical and Radio, distributive and others. Among the unions from upstate Republican strongholds represented were the UE's big Schenectady and Rome locals.

The CIO's unions were poorly represented. It was learned they are arranging a conference of their own to further the fight on the Hughes-Brees Law.

In opening the conference, Bianchi said his bill is subject to amendment and he invited such suggestions as the unions have. He also warned that the fight is related to a general anti-labor trend in the state legislature and noted that already a move was on foot to do a Hughes-Brees job on the Workmen's Compensation Law of the state.

Bianchi's bill would also raise jobless benefits to a maximum of \$40 a week; extend duration of the benefits to 52 weeks; eliminate the seven-week waiting penalty for idleness due to disputes; extend coverage to employers of one or more workers and to welfare agencies.

In a discussion from the floor, there was unanimous agreement on the need to mobilize a grass-roots movement among the trade unionists of the state in support of the repeal measure. Long-standing differences between the various groups in the meeting did not affect their attitude.

They all described how the new law cheats thousands of unemployed out of jobless benefits and is at the same time used as an anti-union weapon. Many suggestions were offered on ways to develop the campaign until Jan. 29. Thomas Curtis, legislative representative, for the building trades, urged that a mass letter-writing campaign by trade unionists to their respective legislatures be the most effective

form. Others called for a mass lobby in Albany and delegations of unions to the legislators.

Esther Letz, secretary of the United Labor Action Committee, with which most of the unaffiliated groups at the conference are associated, said her group aims for a mass lobby of 1,000 unionists in Albany on Jan. 29.

Sen. Bianchi expressed favor for all the methods suggested and added that this was an election year when "everybody loves labor."

"Ladies and gentlemen, doors that were closed to you in 1951 will be open to you in 1952," he said.

NAZI GENERALS TO GET POSTS IN NATO ARMY

HAMBURG (ALN).—The West German weekly Welt am Sonntag reported here that 62 former Nazi generals will occupy important posts in the army to be set up under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It said 30 will be high officers of the army, four will command army corps, 12 will command West German divisions and 16 will be army inspectors. Names of these generals are being kept secret by the Bonn government, the paper said, adding that the majority will be chosen from among the war criminals who have been released from the prisons of Landsberg and West as well as from among the military advisers of the Bonn government.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

most of them being built in the Deep South and Southwest, were being set up under authority granted by the McCarran Act. But the gimmick here, as exposed by I. F. Stone of the New York Daily Compass, was that the McCarran Act does not order the President and his Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, to build such camps. He is merely "authorized" to do so in the event of an "emergency" such as a declaration of war.

However, the President is moving ahead on his own, exposing the hypocrisy in his original veto of the McCarran Act. In his original veto message, the President even singled out the concentration camps provision as unconstitutional.

Six "standby" camps are now being constructed at a cost of \$775,000. Typically, the first to rush in to strengthen the President's hand in this action was the arch-Dixiecrat Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

EASTLAND introduced a bill

The country is witnessing a popular revulsion against the Smith and McCarran Acts and all repressive police-state legislation. A movement for repeal of these measures is swelling up from groups with varied political outlooks. They include the pro-Administration Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, the CIO, Congressmen such as Cecil King (D-Cal), the 250 officers of AFL, CIO and independent unions who last week issued an appeal for a labor drive to repeal the Smith Act.

Yet, in face of this, the administration for the past few weeks has stealthily been erecting a new foundation for a fascist state. For the first time in the history of the U. S., Nazi-style concentration camps were being constructed for political dissidents. The purpose was to frighten, cow and prevent the majority of Americans from persisting in their demands for peace, a return to an expanding peace-time economy and an end to jimcrow terror and discrimination.

The revelation that the administration is building concentration camps for thousands pointed up again the need to step up the movement for repeal of all police-state legislation and restoration of the Bill of Rights.

What is needed now, according to civil rights leaders, is a mass demand requesting Truman to direct his attorney general to stop the building of concentration camps.

for a concurrent resolution by both Houses of Congress to declare an internal security emergency in effect. The purpose would be to give the administration explicit authority to jail "subversives" without a declaration of war.

The concentration camp procedure under the McCarran Act enables the President to round up suspected "subversives" and hold them for an indefinite period—for years if necessary—without ever coming to a hearing or trial. It is the old Nazi gimmick of "preventive custody."

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ventive custody."

No. 1 Need Is Housing for N.Y. Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THIS WEEK'S VICTORY over segregation at Stuyvesant Town in New York shows the need for continuing this people's struggle to win housing rights for Negroes all over the city.

And lest we forget—the ghetto continues to swell, the landlords are getting more vicious—as shown in these cases of Harlem families. Moreover, William Stanley, executive secretary of the Harlem Tenant Welfare and Consumer Council points out that 75 percent of the people seeking housing at the City Housing Authority are Negroes.

At 2221 Eighth Ave. is the horror of the ghetto in all its anti-Negro character. For here the family of Mrs. Marie Wellington—three grown ups and eight children live with all manner of vermin, leaking ceilings and little heat in three rooms with seven beds.

Mrs. Wellington's daughters Marian Frazier and Vivian Wellington are on relief. They have asked the CHA for housing regularly for three years. They receive a total of \$216 a month from Welfare but this is soon eaten up by rent and the barest essentials of food and utilities.

At 61 E. 147 St. the family of Mrs. Aleatha Murray live in a condemned house which was ravaged by fire last year. The CHA has said time and again this family is in no emergency, though there are six children including the partially blind grown daughter Dorothy Holman.

Private builders are closing in on certain areas through the City's Slum Clearance program and laying plans to put up luxury apartments which present residents will certainly not be able to afford.

The areas between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, from 139 to 145 Sts., and from 139 to 149 Sts. is under proposed slum clearance consideration.

Apartment will rent for \$25 and \$29 per room. The result, Stanley points out, will be "mass evictions in Harlem."

The plight of the ghetto victims has been traced time and again to the big banks and mortgage outfits that freeze out housing in such areas, and yet at the same time take huge profits from the city in the form of slum clearance and tax exempt subsidies to build high rise apartment houses.

Sacher Fights For Right To Defend Gus Hall

By RICHARD O. BOYER

A decision as to whether Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Communist Party, shall be granted his constitutional right of counsel, will be handed down this week, by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hinckle as a result of a dramatic hearing Friday in which Harry Sacher, New York labor attorney, appeared before the very judge who disbarred him for life from the federal court last Jan. 3.

The whole question of whether Americans with unpopular opinions shall be denied due process and the right of counsel was involved in last Friday's hearing before Judge Hinckle in federal court at New Haven. It was not only that Sacher, Hall's attorney, quoted Supreme Court Justice Douglas, and even Pres. Truman to the effect that Communists were generally being deprived of counsel because members of the bar feared economic and social reprisal if they did so.

Sacher's very presence before the man who disbarred him for "an excessive zeal" in defending Communists, was living proof that this fear was not imaginary.

Sacher, fighting for his professional life as well as the right of all Americans to their constitutional rights of counsel, presented two motions to Judge Hinckle. The first asked that his disbarment be suspended until he can complete Hall's appeal from the unprecedented three-year sentence added to the five years he had already received under the thought-control Smith Act. The second motion asked a stay of disbarment until the Circuit Court of Appeals ruled on Sacher's disbarment.

In tones so moderate that they must have surprised Judge Hinckle, whose disbarment had said that Sacher was so "congeniality incendiary" that he was in constant danger of starting a courtroom "conflagration", Sacher explained that because of his disbarment Hall was without an attorney.

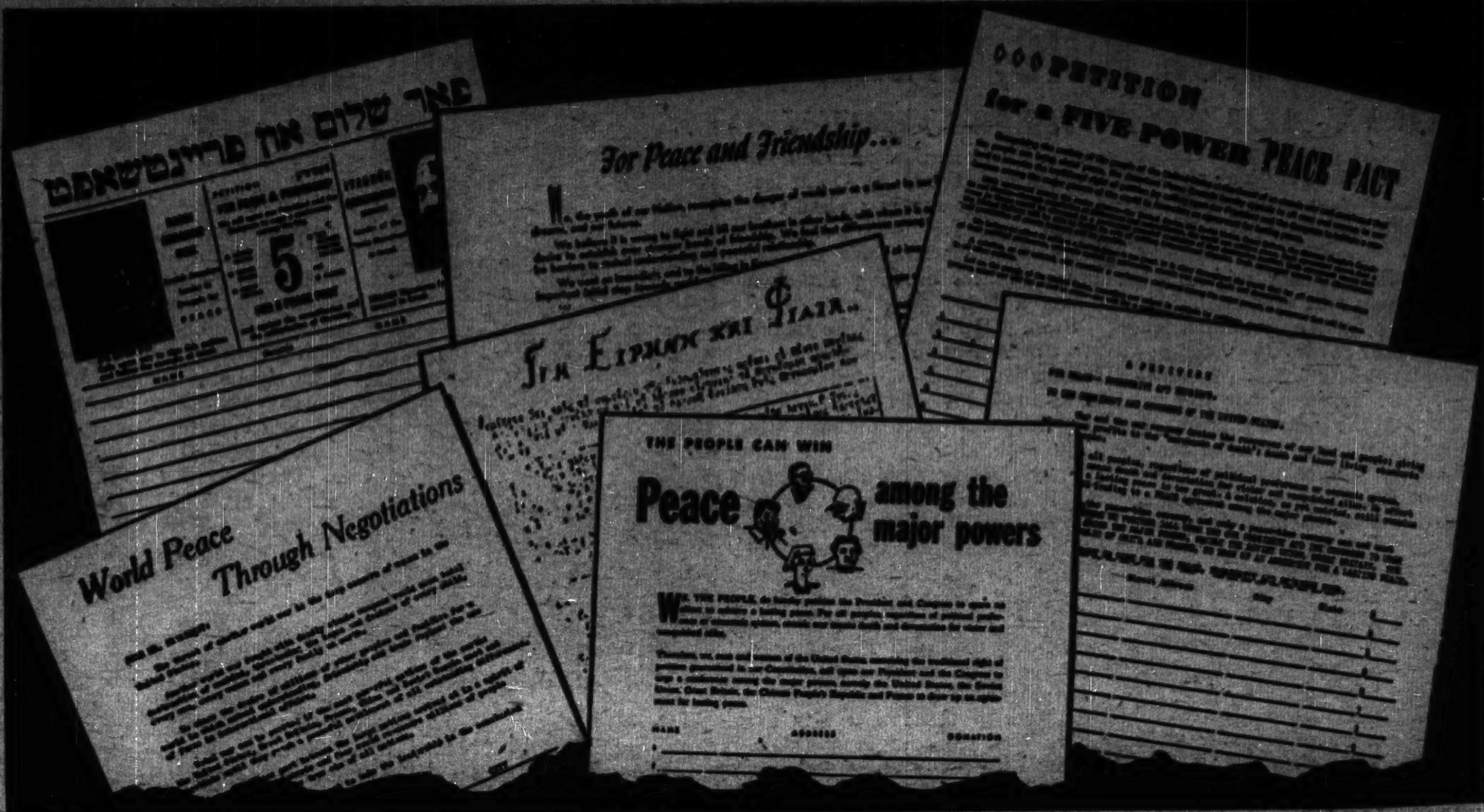
Not only that, he went on, as Judge Hinckle, a large magisterial man of Websterian skull and eye, listened attentively, but all other attorneys asked to act as Hall's attorney had refused because of fear. Therefore, Sacher continued, Hall would be without counsel in a case involving grave issues unless Judge Hinckle stayed the disbarment until Hall's appeal could be completed.

In arguing for a suspension of disbarment until the Circuit Court of Appeals could rule on his case, Sacher pointed out to Judge Hinckle that the latter had, himself, attested to his moral integrity in the very order in which he had disbarred him.

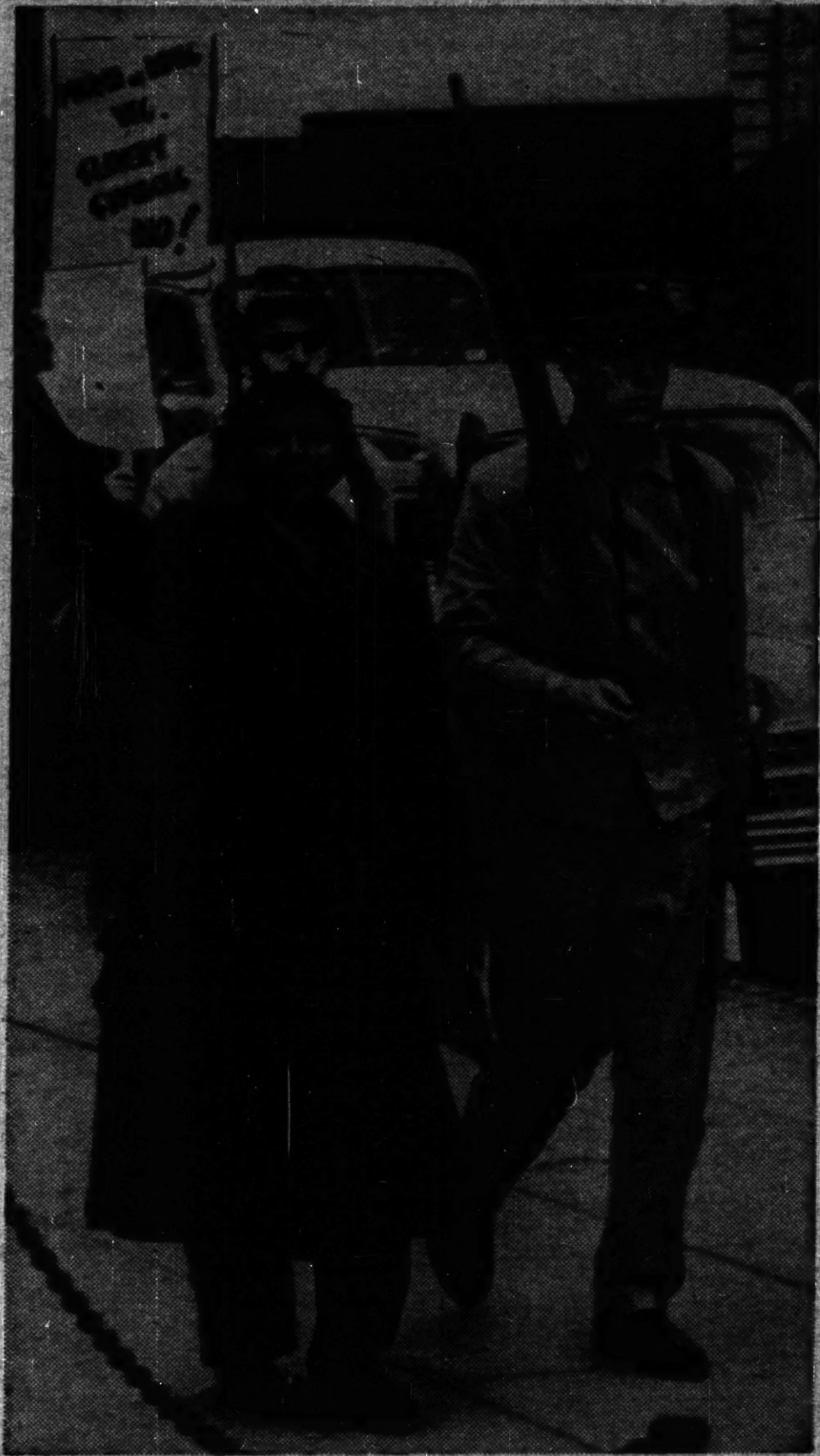
In this connection Sacher maintained that "the excessive zeal" with which he was charged was not a sufficient cause for disbarment since the Circuit Court of Appeals held in 1938 that "Disbarment is fitting only when the attorney has been guilty of corrupt conduct."

In attesting to his honesty, Judge Hinckle had said that Sacher's talents might be fitting "in commercial fields" and Sacher closed his argument by addressing himself to this point.

"You suggested, Your Honor," he said, "that my talents are fitting only to the market place. I reject that. I do not belong in commerce. This is where I belong. The law is my first love. It is my mistress now and I venture to suggest that there will come a day when courts will view my zeal in defense of unpopular clients with more sympathy than they do at present. I cannot refrain from believing that the law, not commerce, will remain my mistress and that a better day will find me in the courts again, upholding her good name."



THESE ARE some of the petitions being circulated by Chicago groups which are cooperating in the campaign to win a conference for peace among the major powers. The petitions (beginning upper left) were issued by the Jewish-American Peace Council, the American Youth for Peace, the Nationality Groups Peace Council, the Chicago Women for Peace, the Greek-American Peace Committee, the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, the Senior Citizens for Peace.



"MARCH OF DIMES, YES; But Slavery Symbols, No!" So reads a picket sign carried this week by Oakland, Cal., Civil Rights Congress members marching alongside "Confederate" soldiers who "seized" the city in a March of Dimes stunt. When students from the College of Pacific refused to call off their Confederate flag stunt, CRC members picketed the demonstration and distributed leaflets explaining their stand. Picket is Mrs. Theo Goff.

Baltimore Negro Pastor, Unionist Crushed to Death in Steel Plant

BALTIMORE, Md.—Rev. M. W. Mobley, Negro people's leader, trade unionist and churchman, was buried Tuesday from Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, where he had served as assistant pastor for many years. Rev. Mobley, a steel worker, was crushed to death last week, in the Open Hearth at Sparrow's Point. He was a victim of the criminally negligent attitude of Bethlehem Steel toward safety conditions in the mills... being one of four Sparrow's Point workers killed in the mill in a single week.

The Church was crowded with several hundred Negro and white friends who had worked with him in various movements. Many speakers paid him moving tribute, including a representative from the Progressive Party of Baltimore, of which he had been chairman. Rev. Mobley helped to build the powerful steel union of which he was a leader. As a churchman, he participated in many political and economic struggles of the Negro people. At the time of his death, he was chairman of the Committee to save Jesse Reed, a young Negro steelworker condemned to death on a frameup rape charge.

HALLINAN FILES APPEAL IN HARRY BRIDGES FRAMEUP

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—

"We will prosecute this appeal to the limit," said Vincent Hallinan, counsel for Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, "and we expect to win it."

This statement by defense counsel for Bridges and his two colleagues, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, was made on the occasion of filing the final brief in the Court of Appeals in behalf of the ILWU officials, who are appealing their conviction on charges of "perjury" and "conspiracy to commit perjury" before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Hallinan briefly outlined the major points in appellant's reply brief, on which he bases his conviction that the case will be reversed.

"The major points we raise here, and which we believe any court not actually biased against the appellants must see and act upon, are the following:

"1. That the prosecution of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt should never have been instituted in the first place, because it is barred by the statute of limitations; "2. That proper legal weight was not given by the court to the many previous proceedings against Bridges, which have three times absolved him of the same accusations;

"3. That a major error was committed by the trial judge, George

B. Harris, in his obstinate refusal to admit into evidence the 1945 Supreme Court decision which unequivocally cleared the ILWU president of all charges and opened his way to the citizenship he had sought for years."

Prejudicial error, according to the reply brief, was committed by the court in its scandalous handling of the witness Father Paul Meinecke, a Catholic priest who testified in Bridges' behalf and whom the judge himself examined. Judge Harris clearly implied to the jury that Father Meinecke was mentally deranged and, as the brief puts it:

"On this record, and dealing with this incident alone it is clear that the trial judge was the champion of the prosecution."

The reply brief states that the Court made similar errors in limiting the cross-examination of government witness Kessler and also in its instructions to the jury, on which point the brief uses this language:

"The effect of these instructions then was not only to have the jury view with deep suspicion the testimony of the appellants, but it was to minimize the falsehoods which were wrung from the lips of the government's witnesses."

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals will shortly announce a date for oral argument on the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt appeal. Its ultimate decision is expected in the next four months.

Parley on FEPC Sets Goals in Midwest for Signatures, Jobs

CHICAGO.—A goal of 350,000 signatures from the Midwest on a petition for a strong federal FEPC law was set at a spirited Midwest Regional Conference of the National Negro Labor Council held in Chicago last week.

With 48 delegates and seven observers from 14 major cities participating, the parley set another goal of securing 35,000 more jobs for Negro workers as the Midwest's quota of the 100,000 jobs targeted by the recent Cincinnati convention of the organization.

Chicagoan Sam Parks, delivering the main report of the conference, declared: "Our fight for jobs for Negroes is tied up with the people's fight for peace. Part of the American imperialist war

drive against the colonial peoples is an intensified discrimination against Negro workers at home."

ANOTHER REPORT by Ruth Collins, vice-chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council and International Executive Board member of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, outlined the special problems of Negro women barred from industry.

Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, told the meeting that the organization's recent convention has generated significant developments in the battle for Negro rights. Eleven new local chapters have been organized, he reported, eight of them in the Midwest.